PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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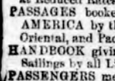
NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND

No. 54,036.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday P. M	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1907. 2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	ORIENTAL	6394	BRITANNIA	6025
16th "	PERSIA	7951		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	6394	MARMORA	10509
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Apr.	MACEDONIA	10512		
13th "	CHINA	7912		
20th "	PENINSULAR	6394	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	6394	HIMALAYA	6936
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	6394	VICTORIA	6923
25th "	PERSIA	7951		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 21*st December*, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes,
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. 1907.
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guiomet	16th May "
YARRA	6,378	Sellier	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	5th Sept "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
ARMAND BEHIR	6,388	Gwionnet	2nd Mar. 1907.
YARRA	6,378	Sellier	20th " "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	27th Apr. "

For further Particulars apply to
P. DE BURE,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March.
AFRICA	4596	P. Radesich	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mocca	16th April.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4262	M. Dabcovich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	P. Radesich	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
*† CHINA	5999	G. Damianovich	1st March.
*† AUSTRIA	7288	A. Bilaffer	3rd April.
*† VORWAERTS	5990	R. Colledani	2nd May.
* PERSIA	5895	F. Cragliotto	25th May.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,080 or £72.
Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
NIPPON	6317	B. Cobol	25th April.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the
AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Samson House, 52, Church Gate Street. Fort, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 4th Mar.	11 a. m.	P. D. & G.*
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 28th Feb.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 1st Mar.	7 a.m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,512 tons, on MONDAY, 4th Mar. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons on THURSDAY, 28th Feb. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,600 tons on or about 2nd March.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Ports of call
NERBUDDA	3,000	28th Feb.	Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
26th *February*, 1907.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS.
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.
KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for
BRINDISI and VENICE,
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	15th Mar. 1907
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Apr "
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	15th May "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,003	C. Beisto	17th Mar 1907.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Apr. "
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.
F. CROCCO,
Agent.
No. 59, HORNBY ROAD.

NOVEMBER, 20TH 1906.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES
OF STEAMERS,
From BOMBAY (*via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO
LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA)
LIVERPOOL and other Ports
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY,

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	52	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	730	490	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	†950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	"	40	"	40	"

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if cutward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.
The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due a Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
†	City of Bombay ‡	4,849	Feb. 21	Feb. 14	Feb 28	Marc 25
†	Aston Hall ‡	3,027	" 21	Mar. 6	Marc 9	" 26
†	City of London * ‡	9,000	Marc 1	Marc 4	" 15	Apl. 16
**	City of Karachi	5,547	" 11	" 19	" 22	Marc 30
†	City of Carthage	5,524	" 19	" 23	Apl. 4	Apl. 12
†	Newby Hall	4,388	Apl. 10	" 21	" 12	" 30
†	Trafford Hall	5,321	" 17	Apl. 21	May 3	May 9
*	City of Agra	4,808	" 29	" 29	" 11	" 18
†	City of Glasgow	6,457		May. 10	" 21	" 28

Constitute the Express Service.
Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.
‡Carries also second saloon passengers.
All steamers marked thus ‡ will not go via Karachi but go direct to Liverpool Via Marseilles.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS Bombay.

SHIPPING.

CHEAP PASSAGES TO HAMBURG.

THE S. S. "LANGDALE," SAILING first week in March, has accommodation for about 25 Passengers in comfortable two-berthed Cabins.
This Steamer is fitted with Electric Lights and fan in each Cabin. For Rates of Passages, apply to the Undersigned.
W. and A. GRAHAM and CO.,
Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY, SHIPPING & PASSENGER AGENTS
Hornby Row, BOMBAY & KARACHI, Bunder Road,
SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

PARCELS, PACKAGES & surplus heavy baggage received and shipped at low rates by our "ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS" to all parts of the World.
THE MILITARY will find no better, cheaper or safer medium for forwarding their boxes and surplus baggage than the "SOLDIERS EXPRESS" SERVICE GOODS of all kinds received & shipped at lowest tonnage rate procurable.
Particulars, Forms, Labels, etc., supplied gratis on application. MAXIMUM SPEED-MINIMUM TROUBLE GUARANTEED.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES

KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY,

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY

SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

J. L. TULLOCH

HAS JUST LANDED a new Shipment of AUSTRALIAN HORSES comprising THOROUGH-BRED CHARGERS, POLO PONIES, PAIRS TEAMS, etc,
The well known Pentagon Brand will arrive by the next boat,

All communications to be Addressed to
J. L. TULLOCH,
c/o R. SCOTT & CO.,
BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES.

CLOTHES.

ENGLISH CUT.
ENGLISH STYLE.
SUPERIOR FINISH.

MAXIMUM QUALITY, MINIMUM PRICE.
The latest shades and pattern in Striped Flannels all thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 30 per suit.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

ALTON & CO.,
THE NEW ENGLISH TAILORS,
75 HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

This is to notify that Mr. M. C. Annes, of St. Mary's Road, Secunderabad, has been authorised to receive orders for and to arrange for the distribution of the "Bombay Gazette" in Hyderabad City and Suburbs, the Residency Bazaars, Chudderghat, Saifabad, Secunderabad, Trimulgherry, and Bolarum.

The Annual Subscription is Rs. 30 (Thirty), payable in advance, and the paper will be delivered to Subscribers each Evening immediately after the arrival at Hyderabad and Secunderabad of the Bombay Mail Train.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of rules and Regulations, through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad Postal and Telegraphic Information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies, places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

SWEET DISHES

STERLING SILVER.
49 Different Patterns to select from.

SOLD SINGLY
OR
CASED PAIRS AND FOURS FOR PRESENTATION.

DESIGNS: Plain Saw Pierced Embossed.
PATTERNS: Round, Oblong, Fancy, Boat Shape
Miniture Entree Dish, Basket and Spiral.

OFFERED THIS DAY AT

MARCKS & Co.'s GREAT SALE

4 ANNAS IN THE RUPEE SPECIAL SALE DISCOUNT:

TO THE END OF FEBRUARY ONLY.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AS WE ARE REMOVING NEXT TO
ALICE BUILDINGS, FROM 1ST MARCH,
WE ARE CLEARING OUR STOCK AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

BESSHO & CO., HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

BREAD, BISCUIT, AND CONFECTIONERY...PEARSE and Co.
CAKES—WEDDING, CHRISTENING, &c.....PEARSE and Co.
TIFFIN, DINNER, ...PEARSE and Co.
WINES AND SPIRITS, &c. .....PEARSE and Co.

PEARSE & CO.

ICES, TEA AND COFFEE, ...PEARSE and Co.
SELECT BILLIARD TABLE .....PEARSE and Co.
CELEBRATED FRENCH AND MOCHA COFFEE....PEARSE and Co.
INQUIRIES AND TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED at PEARSE and Co.'S

PEARSE & CO.,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL.
28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c
Indian subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage
English subscription £1-1-0 per year including postage.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT
Gold Capsule.
SECOND TO NONE.

Obtainable Everywhere.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."
STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THIS VOLUME OF "STERLING EXCHANGE TABLES" is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 1/32d. to 1s. 4 31/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, as, since the Stoppage of the Free Coinage of Silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and Six Months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

"The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices

PRICE:—RS. 2.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE

FOR 11 DAYS FROM 18TH TO 28TH FEB BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE

There are few branches of retail commerce now which do not adopt the sale system sooner or later, but it must be somewhat of a surprise and a rare novelty to find an establishment devoted to Jewellery, Watches, etc., offering the benefit of

REDUCED PRICES.

Such however is the case at

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, Opposite the University Clock Tower, BOMBAY.
ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

and there is good reason for it. With an annual residuum of stock, such as a large miscellaneous Jewellers' business is bound to accumulate, it is found necessary from year to year to break up ornaments and re-fashion them in up-to-date models. Many of these ornaments that find their way to the Melting Pot are by no means old fashioned. Many have furnished style for the present Season, and may have still a future; but for the purpose of trade Marcks & Co., Ltd., must be up-to-date, and so they have decided for this year to depart from their usual business procedure, and for the first time in the history of this firm, they offer to the Public the opportunity of securing exclusive designs in Gem Jewellery, Fancy Silver ware, Electro-plate, Watches and Clocks, etc., at the great reduction of 25 per cent. The opportunity is for all at this

GREAT GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.
Gem Jewellery,
Fancy Silver Ware,
Electro-plate, Watches, & Clocks
AT THE
UNPRECEDENTED REDUCTION OF
25 PER CENT.

ON CATALOGUE OR MARKED PRICES.

Every article is Guaranteed to the same extent as goods that have hitherto been purchased at full prices

THAT THE SACRIFICE AT
THIS GREAT SALE
will be more than a Sacrifice in mere name will be realized from the fact that in many instances handsome pieces of old Jewellery, of the best possible workmanship, will be priced much Below the Actual Cost of labour and material as reckoned to-day. The reductions, which are to rule during the Eleven Days, may be judged from the following quotations :—

No. 9435. A Pearl and Diamond Orchid Spray has been reduced from the Catalogue price
Rs. 690 to Rs. 517-8.

No. 9474. A fancy Ruby and Pearl Ribbon Scroll Brooch has been reduced from the Catalogue price
Rs. 90 to Rs. 67-8.

Silver Campaign Watch has been reduced from the Catalogue price
Rs. 60 to Rs. 45.

No. 110. Sterling Silver Cased Clock, 13 in. high, has been reduced from the Catalogue price
Rs. 330 to Rs. 247-8.

No 4643. Cased Toilet Set, containing a Pair of Plain Flat-backed Hair Brushes, Hand Mirror, Hat and Cloth Brushes, etc., has been reduced from the Catalogue price
Rs. 195 to Rs. 146-4.

No. 6322. Case containing Silver Waist Clasp, 6 small and 6 large Buttons to match, has been reduced from the Catalogue price
Rs. 52-8 to Rs. 39-6.

No 4728. Cake Bread and Fruit Tray in best Triple Electro-plate, has been reduced from the Catalogue price
Rs. 38 to Rs. 28-8.

and so on right through the

ENTIRE STOCK.

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS,

who do not already possess a copy of any of our Catalogues should send for a copy immediately and 25 per cent. will be deducted from the prices therein quoted. Sale Prices will have effect only on those orders received by us between the 18th and 28th February, irrespective of date of letter or Post Office Stamp.

IMPORTANT WHEN ORDERING.

It is advisable to mention the Nos. of three or four articles in the order in which preference is given, it being probable that a particular pattern may be sold out.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SHARE CERTIFICATE of the MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, No. 1084, standing in the name of Mr. GOPALJI RAGOOBHAI, has been LOST.

The Public are warned NOT TO DEAL with it in any way.

BOMBAY, 25TH FEBRUARY, 1907.

NOTICE.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES AND CO.

I HAVE, FROM THIS DATE, GIVEN over charge to Mr. Louis Bricard as Agent of the Compagnie and Co., Messageries Maritimes and Co., France.

P. DEBURE,
Agent.

BOMBAY, 26TH FEBRUARY, 1907.

DANCING THOROUGHLY TAUGHT.

MISS F. SHORT'S Private Select Adult Classes, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 P.M., all new and fashionable DANCES TAUGHT; private Lessons by appointment; Children's class on THURSDAYS, 5 P.M. Classes now forming.

Terms on application "BOWEN HOUSE, APOLLO BUNDER.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

R. AITKEN,
Off. Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY, 21ST FEBRUARY, 1907.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S N. COY.

THE S. S. "KOERBER," lying at Victoria Dock, No. 7, will be OPEN for the INSPECTION of the PUBLIC, on Thursday, the 28th instant

Tickets of admission may be obtained at the Offices of the Austrian Lloyd's S.N. Coy., Church Gate Street, 52, on application.

E. SCARPA,
Agent General.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

I HAVE MOVED MY OFFICE, FROM 18, Esplanade Road, to 29, Rampart Row.

ARTHUR C. PAYNE, M.S.A.

FEBRUARY, 26TH, 1907.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 2nd March, 1907, at 10 P. M.

FRANCIES H. TOD,
Secretary.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 269 of 1905.

RUNCHORDAS TRIBHOWANDAS MODY.....Plaintiff.

vs.

NANCHAND LAKHMICHAND and others.....Defendant

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 3rd day of July, 1906, the following moveable property will be SOLD in 15 lots (containing 29 pieces) by PUBLIC AUCTION by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, under the orders and directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at their Rooms, at Apollo Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of March, 1907, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. 1.—One Damri (head ornament), one in number, set with Precious Stones.

2. One (Ornament for head called), Fulli of Dutch Diamonds, one in number.

3. One Pearl Sutlada (Necklace), one in number, of five strings.

4. One Pearl Mala, (Necklace), one in number, of two strings.

5. Two Bangles, two in number, of Purab Diamonds.

6. Two Bangles, two in number, of turquoise and Purab Diamonds.

7. Four Bangles, four in number, (each) having two rows of Pearls.

8. Four Bangles, four in number, (each) having one row of Pearls.

9. Two Ruby Bangles, two in number.

10. Four Diamond and Ruby Bangles, four in number.

11. Two Pearl (wristlets called) Ravifuls, one pair, with three rows (*ex.*), two in number without clasp (pins).

12. Two Pearl (wristlets called) Ravifuls, one pair, with three rows (*ex.*) two in number with clasp (pins).

13. One Ruby Finger Ring, one in number.

14. One Diamond Finger Ring, one in number, (large).

15. One Diamond Finger Ring, one in number, (small).

In all, the ornaments are twenty-nine, namely (29) in number.

The property will be open for inspection (of approved persons) at the said Auctioneer's Rooms, eight days before the day of sale from 11-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. KHUNDERAO, LAUD & MEHTA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff above named at No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, or at the Rooms of Messrs. Bennett & Co. Auctioneers at Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 8th day of February, 1907.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

THE UNITED GINNING & PRESSING COMPANY, LD.

To be Registered under the Indian Companies Act of 1882.

CAPITAL—RS. 10,00,000.

In 10,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each; of which 600 are to be issued as fully paid, and 1,900 are now offered for subscription, payable

Rs. 10 on application,

Rs. 15 on allotment,

and the balance as required in three Calls of Rs. 25 each, subject to notice of not less than one month in each instance.

SOLICITORS:

Messrs. MORGAN & Co.

MANAGING AGENTS:

Messrs. SHAW, WALLACE & Co.

REGISTERED OFFICE:

20, Strand Road, Calcutta.

THIS COMPANY is to be formed for the purpose of purchasing and erecting Ginning Factories and Baling Presses in the Central Provinces and Berars, and, or in such other centres in India as may be found advisable; with the object of purchasing Seed Cotton (or kappas) on the spot, of ginning it, and baling the lint, disposing of it and of the seed; and or of performing the same operations for and on behalf of others at fixed charges, and in carrying on the business generally of Cotton Ginners, Balers, and Dealers in Cotton, in all its branches.

2. In the first instance it is intended that this Company should acquire, as from the opening of the current season, several small Ginning Factories at present being worked in the Central Provinces—the price to be paid for these properties being Rs. 60,000 in fully paid shares—and to extend these Factories to the size necessary to meet current requirements.

3. By acquiring these existing Ginning Factories this Company will start as a going Concern, so that even before the new Plants are erected there is every probability of a dividend being earned.

4. The cost of erecting and working Ginning and Pressing Factories, and the profits they earn, vary according to the different districts and to the quantity of cotton available each season: but a careful estimate of the probable earnings of the above Factories shews that after defraying working expenses, and charging adequate depreciation, a return of from 15 to 20 per cent. on the Capital employed may be reasonably anticipated.

It is only proposed in the beginning to issue one-fourth of the Capital, as this will suffice to cover the cost of the extensions and new Factories now under contemplation. Further issues will only be made as profitable openings for other Factories present themselves.

Full particulars with detailed Prospectus and Application Forms for Shares may be obtained on enquiry from the MANAGING AGENTS.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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The terms are extremely moderate and are shown below.

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A Princess of Vascovy. By John Oxenham.
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New Chronicles of Don "Q". By I. E. Haskell Pritchard.
The Last Miracle. By M. P. Shiel.
Success in Life. By Emil Reich.
Life's Shop Window. By Victoria Cross.
The Sins of Society. By Father Bernard Vaughan.
The Far Horizon. By Lucas Malet.
The King's Guerdon. By James Blyth.
Our Heritage the Sea. By Frank Bullen.
A Persian Roseleaf. By Lt.-Col. Andrew Haggard.
Smoke in the Flame. By 'Iota' (Mrs. Mannington Caffyn.)
Reznov. By Gertrude Atherton.
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(CITY AND HALL LINES,)
HOMEWARD SAILINGS.

THE S. S. "CITY OF BOMBAY" will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL on the 21st March, 1907. The S. S. "CITY OF LONDON" is expected to LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL on the 16th April, 1907. Berths can be now engaged for former, and names registered pending arrival of plans, for the latter. Apply to,

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.

BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of India, Ltd., will be held at the Office of the Bank, Oriental Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, March 6th, at 3 P.M., for the following objects:—

1. To receive the Report of the Directors and the audited Accounts of the Bank for the period ending 31st December, 1906.
2. To elect Directors.
   Under the Articles of Association of the Bank at the First General Meeting of the Share-holders, all the Directors retire from office They are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank of India, Ltd., will be CLOSED, from March 4th to March 20th, both days inclusive.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SHRI SAHHU CHHATRAPATI SPINNING AND WEAVING MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, KOLHAPUR.

NOTICE.

THE FIRST ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, will be held on WEDNESDAY, 6th March, 1907, at 2 p.m., (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, at Shahupuri, when the following business will be transacted:—

(1) To adopt the Report of the Directors and the Audited Statement of Accounts from 8th December, 1905, to 31st October, 1906.

(2) To appoint two Directors, in the place of those, who retire or to re-elect them.

The Company's TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED, from 28th February, 1907, to 6th March, 1907, (both dates included).

By Order of the Board,
KHANDERAO GAIKWAD,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

SHAHUPURI, 22ND FEB., 1907.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and testament of IBRAM PASAYA, of Bombay, Khoja Ismailli, Merchant, late of Bombay, deceased.

1. Bai SAJANBAI, widow of the said IBRAM, PASAYA, and
2. BANDALIBHAI IBRAM both of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedans residing at Khoja Mohalla, executrix and executor named in the will of the said deceased.. .. .. Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate of the last will and testament.

Witness Sir Lawrence H. JENKINS, K. C. I. E. Chief Justice, at Bombay aforesaid, This Twentieth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine-hundred and Seven, and in the Seventh year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJER,
Regr. ursr.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI.

The 20th day of February, 1907.

Messrs. PAYNE AND Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for supply during the official year 1907-08 of the under-noted articles:—

(1). Drills, cloths, Putties, &c.
(2). Helmets (voyage).
(3). Colours.
(4). Embroidered badges.
(5). Miscellaneous stores.

Tenders will be opened at 12 o'clock noon on the 20th March, 1907.

Forms of Tender and Schedule will be available on application at the office of the Superintendent, Army Clothing Factory, Alipore, on and after the 1st March, 1907, at Re. 1 per set.

G. W. PALIN, Lt.-Colonel,
Director of Army Clothing.

AMUSEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS

AND

ROYAL MENAGERIE OF Performing Wild Animals.

MATINEE TO-DAY, AT 4 SHARP.
MATINEE

DOORS OPEN ONE HOUR EARLIER.

LAST 4 NIGHTS
LAST 4 NIGHTS

OF THIS GREAT SHOW IN BOMBAY.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 SHARP.
TO-NIGHT

MONSTER PROGRAMME OF CIRCUS NOVELTIES.

THE GREAT FRANTZ TROUPE.

LOOPING THE LOOP, AT 10-30.

The Great Animal Act and all Star Company of London and Continental Artists.

SOUVENIR WEEK, SOUVENIR WEEK.

A Handsome Bicycle and a Silver Tray.

AS SECOND PRIZE

WILL BE GIVEN AWAY BY COUPON NUMBERS

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 2ND, 1907.

COUPONS GIVEN NIGHTLY

To all Holders of Tickets, Rs. 1, 2, 3 & 4.

DRAWING—SATURDAY NIGHT, MARCH 2ND,

when the Winning Coupons must be present in the Circus on that Evening.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 1ST,

Complimentary Benefit Tendered to

THE MARVELLOUS FRANTZ TROUPE.

A Monster Programme of all our Star Acts.

SEE OUR DAILY HANDBILLS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 2ND,

LAST SOUVENIR MATINEE.

LAST SOUVENIR MATINEE, WHEN

TWO HANDSOME GOLD WATCHES AND ONE SILVER WATCH

Will be given away amongst the children visiting the Circus on both occasions.

Every Child will receive a Number.

Every Child will have a Chance.

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE..... *Proprietress.*
COL. BOB-LOVE ..... *Manager.*
R. ALTON ..... *Agent.*

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,

PRINCE'S DOCK.

THE ARABIAN CONCERT PARTY

WILL GIVE

AN ENTERTAINMENT

ON WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27TH, 1907.

AT 8-30 P.M. (S.T.)

ADMISSION FREE.

Collection will be devoted towards raising a memorial to late Mr. Shee, R.M.S. Arabia, drowned on the 23rd February, in Back Bay Baths.

AN EXCELLENT PROGRAMME SO DON'T BE LATE.

ELYSIUM RINK.

MI-CAREME.

GRAND FANCY DRESS.
SKATING CARNIVAL.
TUESDAY, 12TH MARCH.

10 ELEGANT AND VALUABLE PRIZES WILL BE GIVEN.

A BEAUTIFUL GOLD WATCH.
STERLING SILVER ARTICLES
On View at the Rink.

DAILY SKATING SESSIONS AS USUAL.

PRIVATE CLUB SESSIONS:
THURSDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

TAJ MAHAL,

Re-organisation of Confectionery,

FINEST ICES AND PASTRY, &C.,

in India, at most MODERATE PRICES.

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Office:—28, Esplanade Road.

ART FURNITURE DESIGNERS, MANUFACTURERS & UPHOLSTERERS.

DESIGNS FOR DECORATION OF DURBAR HALL.

Reception, Drawing and Billiard Rooms, Libraries, &c., &c.

Cabinets, Bedroom Suites, Dining Room Furniture, Sofas, and Chairs.

ESTIMATES FREE.

Factories: Bank Street & Medows Street.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—

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HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Gurnseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.

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☞ GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from

SHETH LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
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Head Office, Guneshwadi.

BRANCHES:—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay
" —Samuett Street, Bombay.
" —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta.

THE SISTERS OF NAZARETH OOTACAMUND.

WE have BUILT the MASONRY WALLS of a CHAPEL and now have to roof it. We have only three months of dry weather during which to do so.

We have no endowment, only our kind friends and our own work to help us.

Will you kindly help us in our need and in return we can only offer a Souvenir in our Daily Prayers.

All Subscriptions sent to the Undersigned will be duly acknowledged.

LADY SUPERIOR,
NAZARETH CONVENT,
OOTACAMUND.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three Lines—For insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply:—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and so far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DUNSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

CYCLISTS:—If you want complete satisfaction use the PALMER Tyre. The most durable Tyre on the Market. Agents:—WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street.

WANTED.—SENIOR COMPOSITORS, who are able to set clean from Manuscript. Good salaries to competent men. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Press.

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THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Building, Top Floor, Horniby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ON HIRE.—DECENT VICTORIAS and reliable single Harness HORSES. Terms Moderate. Apply ANDERSON and Co., Byculla. Agents for Poona and, Mahableshwar—ADURJEE and BROTHERS.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Nana Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

LARGE SELECTION of the latest designs of Real Gem Jewellery. Pearl and Emerald's Best Electroplated ware at prices beyond competition. Splendid novelties in varieties of fancy leather and plush goods for presentation DUBASH & Co., 87, Medows Street.

RAVAL & CO., Marble Merchants, Contractors, 13, Bank St., Fort, Bombay. All Marble Works, Plain and Encaustic flooring, Dado White glazed Tiles and Roofing executed promptly at Moderate Prices.

"LE ZIL" Fluid, a wonderful discovery of absolutely non-irritant, quickest cure for all complicated FEMALE FELVIC CATARRHS and other diseases most prevalent to females. No internal medicines required. Dr. A. L. Pathony of Lucknow writes:—"In case of 6 and 7 years' duration it proved a marvel remedy." Rs. 2.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Oriental Bank Buildings, FORT.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

SEEDS: SEEDS!—Vegetable and Flowers. Fresh supply just received. PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Building, Bombay.

ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful.—KING & Co., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

NEW and 2nd HAND CARRIAGES in stock. Repairs promptly executed under experienced maistries. Painting and Varnishing, a speciality. M. C. FERNANDES & Co., Coach Builders 837, Girgaum Rd., Kennedy Bridge, Bombay.

RECORDS and GRAPHOPHONES—Columbia sweet full tones as natural as life, leave nothing to be desired. BOMBAY LYRIC STORES, Church Gate Street, Fort.

EARLY DELIVERY—Arrangements have been made with Messrs. BERNARD BROTHERS of Dalur, to ensure early delivery of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" to subscribers in the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and Contiguous localities.)

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY EDITION.—Issued every Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 7; Quarterly Rs. 4, Post free.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Net Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 8038. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

"GUNC" A Doctor's Discovery, Cures Positively in FOUR DAYS WITHOUT COPAIBA, SANDAL OIL or any internal medicine, which being powerful irritants to the kidneys and other vital organs, ruin the whole system. Re. 1 & Rs. 2.—D. SPECIFIC Co. Meadows Street, FORT, Oriental Bank Buildings.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—During month of issue, 2 annas; Thereafter for three months, 4 annas. Subsequent issues Re. 2 per copy according to numbers available Reference charge one Rupee.

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10, Single Copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street.

HARNESS.—Two sets of SINGLE HARNESS, for Horse 15 to 16 hands, in excellent and serviceable condition. Offers will be received by No 8043, Advt Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" "size, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12, Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4, post Rs. 15-12; Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively. English Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Rs. 3, Moffusil Rs. 5 each servant. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

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"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE—Is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in Rands—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices. Price:—Rs. 2.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 23, MARINE STREET.

SALE of Superior Morocco Leather goods.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hornby Road, Fort, next to Alice Building, in shop lately occupied by the Bombay Tailoring Co., on account of the concerned the following consisting of lady's and gent's dressing and suits, bags, with Hall marked and nickel plated fittings, lady's and gent's money purses, cigar and cigarette cases, calendars, stamp purses, postcard pads, lady's wallets, Music cases, handkerchiefs and glove boxes, inkstands shaving pads, etc.—

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Properties at Kamatipura 5th and 6th Lanes, without the Fort.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 2nd day of March, 1907, at 4-30 P.M., by order of the transferee of the surviving mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Esufalli Adamji under the power of Sale reserved to him by an indenture of Transfer of Mortgage and further charge dated the 6th day of June, 1901, the following properties in one lot on the premises.

Firstly.—All that piece of land situate at Kamatipura, in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 975 square yards or thereabouts, in the Registration District and Sub District of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 96, New No. 1020 and New Survey No. 6151 and bounded on the north partly by the 6th Kamatipura Street; partly by the property formerly belonging to Fakeer Mahomed Vallad Sathi Hussein but now belonging to Hussay Jan, wife of Munshi Gulam Hussain bin Gulam Cader, partly by the property secondly described and partly by the property of Usufalli Mahomed Alli Locker Ghatwala and Tyabalii and Mahomed Alli Locker Ghatwala partly by the property of Usufalli Tyabalii and partly by a sweeper's passage, on the south by the 5th Kamatipura Street, on the east by the property of Sheikh Ali Molla bin Sheikh Bhoodu and Abdur Rahiman bin Sheikh Badha and on the west by the Government vacant ground in the occupation of the Bombay Municipality.

Secondly,—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate on the south side of the 5th Kamatipura Street, containing by admeasurement 44 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon in the Registration District and Sub District of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 5 000, New No. 11-204, Old Survey No. 3181 and New Survey No. 6133 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward E. No. 1562 and Street No. 138 and bounded as follows:—That is to say: On or towards the north by the 5th Kamatipura Street, on or towards the south by the property firstly described, on or towards the east by the property of Usufalli Tyebalii and on or towards the west by the property of Hussay Jan, wife of Gulam Hussein bin Gulam Kader, and both of which said premises are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned or to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer, Solicitors for the Transferee of the surviving mortgagees at their office at 14 Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay where the title deeds can also be inspected.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BROACH.

Under instructions from N. G. Macleod, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Pirojsha Sorabsha Dalal, an insolvent, and with the consent of the Bank of Bombay, the mortgagees, and also with the consent of Bai Motibai, widow of late Mr. Sorabsha Ardeshir Dalal, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 3rd March, the following landed properties:—

To be sold on the premises at 3 p.m.

1 bareli house at Hathibar, Parsiwada, Fort, 153 square yards and bearing Municipal No. 1537.

1 stable used as godown at Hathibar, Parsiwada, 171 square yards and bearing Municipal No. 1788,

At 3-30 P.M,

1 cocoanut godown at Narialwar, Vejalpore, near Foorja, 26 square yards and Municipal No. 890.

1 open space at Narialwar, Vejalpore, near Foorja, 101 square yards and Municipal No. 887.

1 house at Narialwar, Vejapore, near Foorja, 116 square yards and Municipal No. 711.

1 house at Narialwar, Vejalpore, near Foorja, 99 square yards and Municipal No. 712.

To be sold at Narialwar, Vejalpore, near Foorja, at 4 p.m.

1 field near Cooper's Wadi, opposite the bungalow of Bombay Bank's Agent, 1 acre and 4 gunthas and Survey No. 80.

13 fields in Village Rodh, Amod Taluka, measuring about 13 acres and 35 gunthas and bearing different Survey Nos.

1 house at Gocul Javer Falia, in Village Rodh, Amod Taluka.

10 fields at Kasad, 5 miles from Broach, measuring 35 acres and 24 gunthas, bearing different Survey Nos.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, applications may be made to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE PUCCA BUILT BUNGALOW at Santa Cruz, about 3 minutes walk from the station.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 3rd March, 1907, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) by order of the owner the following bungalow on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of land at Gorebunder Road admeasuring about 2,446 square yards with the building standing thereon and being subject to the yearly Collector's assessment of Rs. 20. The bungalow, which is next to "Villier Villa," is open on all sides and to the sea and has been lately built of good materials under the personal supervision of its owner. It contains 4 bed rooms, 1 hall, 1 dining room cookroom, godown, stable yard and quarters, and has a well in the compound, in which there are cocoanut and date trees. It has been built on sanitary principles and affords healthy suburban residence and is on now in the occupation of Mr. Trikamdas Kalianjee.

For further particulars, plan and Conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

On TUESDAY, the 5th proximo, at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD AND Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as mahogany sliding dining table, chairs mirrored sideboard, dinner wagon meetsafe drawing-room suit of sofa and chairs, lined silk tapestry, marble top tables and teapoys cabinets, iron bedsteads single and double mirrored almirahs, cloths presses, chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, cottage piano by Soundy, hand organ windproof lamps pictures, Hyderabad large carpets fish bowl, table ornaments, rich glassware and glassware best plateware rich table ornaments, etc., the property of W. SLOANE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On THURSDAY the 7th proximo, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 23 Marine Lines, opposite the Military Engineer's Office, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard, dumbwaiter, drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, lined silk tapestry, marble top tables and teapoys cabinets, iron bedsteads single and double mirrored almirahs, cloths press, chest of drawers marble topped dressing and washhand tables, cottage piano by Rose and Co high glassware and crockery-ware, best plateware, wind prow of lamps, rich table ornaments, pictures bobachelle etc. The property of A. L. WRIGHT Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of pieces of Rice fields at Eela Paria between Andheri and Santa Cruz Stations.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Balubhai Sakalchand, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction on SUNDAY the 10th March, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.) on the premises.—

All those pieces of rice fields bearing Survey Nos. 247 and 272 and Plot Nos. 10, 23, 24, 26, 24, 28, 36 37, and 5, admeasuring about 7,44½ square yards.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser Bai Kankoo wife of Kesurchand Mohanchand.—

All those pieces of rice fields bearing Survey Nos. 183 and 185 and Plot Nos. 8, 9 10, 1 12 3 and 141, 2 and 13, and admeasuring about 11 95½ square yards.

The above will be sold in lots to suit buyers.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 27TH FEBRUARY, 1907.

NOW AVAILABLE.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Commissariat Stores.

Under instruction from the Store and Shipping Officer, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, THISDAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Town Barrack Commissariat Office Godown, Fort:—

A quantity of Serviceable and Unserviceable Stores and other miscellaneous articles.

AUCTION SALE of Horse Fittings.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on Friday, the 1st March, 1907, at 3-30, (S. T.) in the B. I. S. N. Coy.'s Dockyard, Mazagon:—

A quantity of wooden materials of Horse fittings.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 27th February, 1907.

DENTAL SURGEON,

M. S. NICHOLSON,

37, Hornby Road,

Next to Alice Buildings & opposite John Roberts.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

In Stock. To Order. Or Repaired.

Real Handsewn Boots, from Rs. 4-8 ; Shoes, Rs. 3-12 Slippers Rs. 2-4.

TRUNKS, BAGS, HARNESS AND MISCELLANEOUS LEATHER GOODS.

In Stock. To Order. Or Repaired.

Trunks, from Rs. 26 ; Gladstone Bags, Rs. 10.

Taxidermy Work of Every Description Undertaken

J. OAKES & CO.,

59, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *February 25.*] [BOMBAY, *February 26.*

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	86⅛		un chgd
3 do. Reutes	95⅛		un chgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan	102½		un chgd
3½ do. Govt Securities	65⅛	⅛	
Bar Silver in London	31 1/16		un chgd
Do. do. 2 months' hence	31 1/16		⅛
Do. in New York	69	⅛	
Exchange on London at Paris.	25·27½		un chgd
Do. do. Berlin.	20·52		un chgd
Do. do. do. New York.	4·84 11/16	⅛	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	5%		Since 17 Jan.
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	4½%		un chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	4½%		un chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5%		un chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5½%		un chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	4½%		un chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	4½%		un chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 1/32d. unchanged.
Transfers on Bombay Rs. 10,00,000 at ... 1s. 4 7/16d

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	...	quiet
Futures	...	steady
East Indian	...	quiet
Manchester	...	steady
Total Sales	...	8,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...	500 "
Imports	...	16,000 "
Mid-Americans	...	6·03 unchgd.
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...	111 + 1/16

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June
5·66	5·64	5·63	5·62
+ 03	+ 03	+ 03	+ 03

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov
5·61	5·59	5·56	5·54	5·50
+ 03	+ 02	+ 03	+ 03	+ 03

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	33,000 bales.
Do. do. last year	...	16,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	...	28,000 "
Do. to Continent	...	3,000 "

Spot Cotton—11·00 unchanged.

Futures—Month of March 9·25 + 05 Do. do. July 9·56 + 05 } Advanced owing to firm cables and to Southern spinners said to be bidding more freely.

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—10 7/16 unchanged.
Futures—Month of March 10·17+06
Do. do. May 10.28+05
Closing Tone of Futures—Steady.

COTTON STOCK in London—

Total *Visible Supply*	...	4,890,000 bales.
" East Indian		3,07,000 "
" *Quantity in Sight* not received.		
" Actual stock of cotton	...	9,77,000 "

WHEAT.

Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs. ... 3,210,000 "

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—

Brown Cawnpore 44 April-May. Dunkirk. Sellers. Canal.

Linseed—

Bombay per 416 lbs., ex-ship 43½ Mar.-April. Antwerp.—Done canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 7¼+¼

Sugar—

German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 11s. 9d.
Months of Shipment—March-April, Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

Rubber—

Para Rubber 5s. 1½d. value.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
3 Boxes Rs	Rs. 14,312	Hongkong	Delta	Hongkong Bank
8 Boxes Gold Bullion	3,78,887	Freemantle	Delta	Mercantile Bank
1 Box Gold Bullion	75,250	Melbourne	Delta	Mercantile Bank
1 Box Sovereigns and H Sovs.	3,600	Alexandria	Oriental	H. E. H. Aliana
6 Bundles Gold Coin	502	Bagdad	Kasara	A. Shashoo
Silver Bullion	481			
Rupees	1,900			
Silver Coins	12,483			
3 Packages Sovereigns and H Sov	13,985	Jeddah	Shah Noor	Sundry Natives.
Gold Coins	11,581			
Rupees	6,400			

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [26TH FEBRUARY, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money—

The Money Market is unchanged. There are borrowers at 8 per cent. per annum for a month fixed.

Exchange—

The Market opened unchanged at 1s. 4½d. T. T. and with one or two Banks selling at 1s. 4 9/32d. T. T. for Cash. The latter was only done to a small extent and was probably not available after midday. The rate for demand Bank bills was generally quoted at 1s. 4 7/32d. but one or two Banks sold for the mail at 1s. 4 9/32d. coupled with 1s. 4 11/32d. for delivery next week ; but these terms are not now practicable. Bills have again been very scarce and any that were offered at current rates were easily placed. Credits at 1s. 4 13/32d. 3 months' sight cannot be negotiated for delivery before the mail of 22nd March. Far Eastern rates are steady. We quote :—

T. T. on London	...	1s. 4 ½d.
Demand Draft	...	1s. 4 9/32d.
Credits—3 months' sight	...	1s. 4 13/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight	...	1s. 4 17/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs		172½
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.		141
Hongkong—30 days' sight	...	163
Yokohama—30 days' sight	...	148½
Shanghai—30 days' sight	...	221

Government Paper—

The market opened to-day at 97⅛ for cash and to-morrow's settlement and advanced to 97⅜ when advices arrived that the Calcutta market had opened at 97¼ for Cash. Selling orders were quickly despatched to Calcutta but they were returned unexecuted, after which our market fell ⅛ to the opening quotations. A fairly large business has been transacted to-day at varying rates, but if the bears deliver any paper at to-morrow's settlement a decline in rates may be expected. Business for the second Settlement opened with buyers at 97⅛, advanced to 97⅜ but closed at 97⅛ sellers. Business is almost entirely confined to Bazaar dealers, and it is difficult to understand why they are so keen to buy with the Bank rate at 9 per cent. Even if the New Loan be for less than 4½ to 5 crores it is a long call between now and July and a contango of six annas per month takes a lot of gilt off their operations. We quote :—

Cash	97¼
1st Settlement	97⅛
2nd Settlement	97·10

Bullion :—

There is no change in the London Bar Silver quotations ready being quoted at 31 1/16 and forward at 31 1/16. New York is ⅛ better at 69 cents. The local market is slightly easier at 79 1/16 ex duty, but this is probably accounted for by the interest centred in the Government Paper settlement. The rates have not altered throughout the day. Bar gold is steady :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready ...	79	15	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	80	1	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	80	11	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The market opened steadier, owing to the telegrams received from Home advising a small rise all round and prices for most descriptions were quoted rather higher. There is some demand from exporters for ready cotton to complete shipments for this month, but as there are free sellers rates for Spot are barely maintained. For forward delivery there is still some enquiry for Westerns.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach	250	March.
Good M. G. Broach...	240	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	215	"
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon ...	206	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola ...	197	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti	198	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	181	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	179	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	183	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	172/73	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals		
Good Westerns	223	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	240	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening tone	...Steady.
Estimated Sales	... 8,000 bales.
Total Imports	... 70,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.	June-July
5·63	5·66	5·65	5·61	5·64
	+ 02			+ 03

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·61	5·53	5·56	5·53
	+ 02		+ 03

FREIGHTS.

The market is quiet but steady at 14s. 6d. to 15s 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

Ready	Rs.	7	4 0
April-May	Rs.	7	8 0
Tone—quiet.			

Rapeseed :—

Brown Cawnpore April-May. ...	Rs.	7	6 0
Yellow " " ...	"	8	0 0
Yellow Gujarat	"	8	2 0
Brown Kutni ready ...	"	7	13 6
Tone—Easier.			

Cingeliyseed—

Bold White 85 per cent ...	Rs.	54	0 0
" 75 do. ...	"	52	0 0
" 50 do. ...	"	50	3 0
Black Kutni ...	"	43	0 0
Tone—quiet.			

Castorseed :—

...	Rs.	35	0 0
Tone—quiet.			

Cottonseed—

... ...	"	21	0 0
Tone—quite but steady.			

Groundnuts—

... ...	"	44	0 0
Tone—Easier.			

Wheat :—

White Delhi	"	4	7 6
White Karachi	"	4	7 6
Tone—quiet.			

Shares :—

The share Market is closed owing to the death of one of the brokers.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Cotton	18,814	bales.
Wheat	7,592	cwts.
Linseed	15,834	"
Rapeseed	5,545	"
Gingellyseed	33,967	"
Poppyseed	54	"
Groundnuts	5,225	"
Castorseed	4,193	"
Rice	6,253	"
Myrabollams	6,571	"
Cottonseed	46,322	"
Mowrasced	26	"
Gram	6,825	"
Joowar	1,884	"
Maize	41	"

ST. PATRICK'S DAY DINNER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 26,

As St. Patrick's Day falls on a Sunday this year, the Irish Dinner has been fixed for the 16th of March.

Sir Louis Dane will preside and Lord Kitchener will be one of the notable guests.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, February 27.

It is notified for general information that the Annual Camp will open at Santa Cruz on the morning of Thursday the 7th March, and will conclude with the Annual Inspection by the General Officer Commanding, on the morning of Thursday the 21st March.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Comdg. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, February 27.

885—Musketry—The Rifle Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing daily.

Train leaves Colaba at 6-15 a.m.

886—Detail—To-day Wednesday the 27th instant.

There will be an Adjutant's parade for Cadet Companies at 5 p.m.

Fall in on "H" Coy's. (Byculla Educational Society School) parade ground.

Dress—Uniform, Drill Order.

887 To-morrow Thursday the 28th instant.—There will be a Commanding Officers parade at 6-15 p.m.

Fall in near Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

Dress—Uniform, Drill Order, Forage Caps.

G. D. PRICE, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. L. P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Mahalaxmi, February 27,

188 DUTIES.

Orders for Wednesday the 27th instant.
Orderly Officer Lieut E P Comber,
Orderly Sergeant, Sergt W Roving.

184 PRACTICE.

Each Company will fire a series of 14 rounds (1, c. 7 from each gun) guns to be ready to open fire by 7-30 a.m.
Parade at 7 a.m.

182 PRACTICE.

Thursday—Thursday the 28th instant being a public Holiday practice will take place from the 6" B L C Guns at 4 p.m.

It is requested that every man will make an effort to attend this practice (reservists included) and if time permits two series will be fired from each Company.

172 INSPECTION.

It is notified for information that the General Officer Commanding will inspect the Corps on Saturday the 2nd proximo at 4-30 p.m. all members MUST attend this parade or obtain leave in writing from the Officer Commanding.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Ag. Adjutant B. V. A.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

YOUNG—CRAIG—February 18, at Ealing, Middlesex, England, the wife of J. S. W. Young-Craig, of a daughter. (By cable).

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DA SILVA—February 26, at the residence of Dr. L. P. de Rozario, Vice Consul for Portugal, Mount Road, Masagon, to Dr. and Mrs. D. M. da Silva, a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

FRANGOPOULO—February 20, at Calcutta, the wife of T. A. Frangopoulo, Hide and Skin Merchant, of a son.

"CHIRETTOVIN."

THE UNIVERSAL TONIC WINE.

A TONIC WINE containing the active principle of CHIRETTA combined in an elegant and palatable form. Indicated in all cases where a general Tonic is required, Specially suitable for Ladies and Children.

Rs. 2·8 per bottle.

MANUFACTURED BY

Kemp & Co. Ltd.

THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 0m.; Sun sets, 6h. 43m ; High water 10-57m., 11-42a. ; Low water, 5-10m., 4-58a.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Annual Meeting, 3-30 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m,

Messrs. Kemp and Co., Adjourned Extra Ordinary General Meeting, 4-30 p.m.

Bombay Flower Show, Malabar Hill, Harmston's Circus.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—A meeting of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon. The Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn was in the chair. The Board passed the Budget Estimates of Income and Expenditure for the year 1907-8, as prepared by the chairman to be submitted to the Government for sanction. The Trustees also passed a resolution suggesting to the Government that the basis of valuation of plots Nos. 1, 2 and 22, Wellington Lines resumed by Government for the residence of H. E. The Naval Commander-in-Chief, be settled by Arbitration. Some formal business was then gone through.

LUNATIC CHARGED WITH MURDER.—Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Lewis charged Manockji Dossabhai Gôlwalla, a Parsee ex-student of the Grant Medical College, with committing murder of one Jairam Tukaram, on the 15th November 1901. Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the accused. It may be remembered that the accused was placed before the Magistrate six years ago in connection with the offence, but a medical examination revealed the fact that the accused was insane, and he was, by the order of the Government, kept in the Lunatic asylum. Now that the accused was declared capable of defending himself, he was yesterday placed before Mr. Dastur. The hearing was adjourned and the accused was remanded in jail. It appears that on the day in question the accused ran amok on the Duncan road and stabbed seven men, including the deceased who happened to be going along the road at the time.

THE NEW CITY OF BOMBAY MILL.

The second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the New City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, Sir Hurkinsondas Narrotumdas, Kt. Chairman of the Board of Directors presiding.—The Chairman, in proposing the adoption of the report said :—I am pleased to meet you under the present favourable conditions of trade; your Mill commenced to work partially in February last year, and was practically completed at the end of May ; and I trust the profit for the year under report will be considered satisfactory. I may say that the yarns produced at your Mills, have been well received in both the local and China markets, and I feel sure your Company has a prosperous and successful future before it.

The following extracts are taken from the Directors' report.—A Gross Profit of Rs. 2,00,380-11-5 deduct amount of Agent's Commission Rs. 20,038-1-2, total Rs. 1,80,342-10-6, from which the Directors have written off the Preliminary Expenses Rs. 12,876-7-2, leaving a nett balance of Rs. 1,67,466-3-4, out of which sum the Directors have set aside in terms of Clause 123 of the Articles of Association, to the credit of—Depreciation Fund Account Rs. 45,000; Reserve Fund Account Rs. 45,000 ; equalization of dividend Fund Account Rs. 15,000; total Rs. 1,05,000. Leaving a disposable Balance of Rs. 62,466-3-4, from this balance the Directors have paid an Ad-interim dividend of Rs. 20 per share absorbing Rs. 24,000 and beg to declare with the sanction of the Shareholders a further dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 per Share absorbing Rs. 36,000, Total Rs. 60,000, Leaving a Balance of Rs. 2,466-3-4. Which the Directors have carried forward to next Account. Your directors regret to report the death of their Colleague Mr. Alexander McKenzie and wish to place on record their high appreciation of the valuable services he rendered to the Company.

The directors' report and statements of Profits and Loss and balance sheet for the year ended 31st December 1906 were adopted. The appointments of Messrs. S. E. Shellim, W. H. Brady, and Geo. J. McKenzie as directors were confirmed. The retiring directors Sir Hurkissondas Narrotumdas Kt. and Mr. Hormusjee R. Umrigar were re-elected, and Messrs. Krishnanath A. Kirtikar, and Dinshaw D. Patell were re-appointed Auditors. A vote of thanks was passed to the agents of the company, Messrs. Bradbury, Brady and Co., for their able management of the Company's affairs. The usual complement to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	2	10
B Mandvi, Chakala, Cumberlahdi and Dongri	11	7	24
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	21	16	32
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	3	2	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	11	8	29
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	11
G Mahim and Worli	3	2	9
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	20
Total	51	41	142
Total plague deaths to date	134,922		
Same date last year	34	38	162

ACCORDING to a local wag the only difference between certain personages in Bombay and a certain personage on the Dufferin is that the former are suffering from *mal d' Amir* and the latter from *mal de mer*.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

TESTATOR ALLEGED TO BE UNCONSCIOUS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, sitting on the Original side of the High Court yesterday, disposed of a petition for probate of the last will and testament of Bhat Mayaram Dayaram, a cloth merchant and landed proprietor. The petitioners were Vithalji Meghji and Nursidas Bhucandas, executors of the deceased. Mr. Inverarity and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Mirza and Mirza, appeared for the petitioners. Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan and Mr. Ghamat, instructed by Messrs. Hiralal and Thakeredas, appeared for the caveator, Velji Tulshi.

The petition for probate stated that Bhat Mayaram Dayaram died at Bombay on the 29th December 1905. The deceased left property within the town and island of Bombay. His will was executed at his residence in Bhuleshwar on the 28th December 1905. The assets exclusive of what the deceased may have been possessed of or entitled to as a trustee, for another, and not beneficially or with power to confess a beneficial interest, are under the value of Rs. 5,900. The deceased held a life policy of Insurance in the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, but as he failed to pay the premium as it accrued due for one year prior to his death, the policy lapsed, and no monies were recoverable from the Company. The deceased left no one surviving as his next of kin according to Hindu law. The petitioners prayed that probate may be granted to them.

The caveator, Velji Tulshi, said he was cousin of the deceased and his next heir according to Hindu law. The will produced was not the will of the deceased at all. At the time it was alleged to have been executed, the deceased was unconscious, and not in a fit state to make a will. The document was hastily got by and written by Vithaldas Narsidas at the dictation of his father, Narsidas Bhulandas, a clerk in the service of Messrs. Mirza and Mirza, solicitors, in collusion with Vithalji Meghji, the other executor, at a time when the deceased had been wrapped up in clothes and placed on the ground, as usual among Hindus, by his attendant Khimji Kurji. A pen was placed in the hands of the unconscious Mayaram, and being held by Vithalji Meghji, the signature was made. The attestations were made after Mayaram died.

Mr. Justice Davar, on taking into consideration all the evidence in the case, dismissed the caveat and ordered that probate be issued to the petitioners, the caveator to pay the costs of the petition. If the costs could not be recovered from the caveator, they should come out of the estate.

POLICE COURTS.

CHARGE AGAINST A BOOK-MAKER.

Judgment Reserved.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, heard the case in which Superintendent Sloane charged Mr. E. J. Lee, book-maker, with keeping a common gaming house in Esplanade Road, Fort, and his two clerks with assisting in the management of the place. Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the accused.

Mr. Sloane briefly stated the facts of the case. The first accused had rented the room in question where he carried on the business of a book-maker, and received bets on racing events. For that purpose he exhibited cards on the walls of his office room showing the odds laid against different horses and the prices offered. On Friday evening, by virtue of a warrant from the Commissioner of Police, Inspectors Morris and Mirza Mahomed Ali raided the accused's office and found these cards and other papers relating to betting on the events of the races fixed for the 23rd instant. The prosecution contended that these papers were instruments of gambling. The second and third accused were the clerks of the first accused.

All the accused pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Velinker said so far as the second and third accused were concerned, Mr. Lee took the whole responsibility upon himself, as one of them was only a few days in his employment, and the other occasionally came to assist him. There was no section under which the responsibility could be shifted, but Mr. Lee said this so that in the event of a conviction, the last sentence might be passed on them.

Inspector Morris deposed to the circumstances under which the accused's office was raided. Witness took possession of Rs. 907, which were in the safe in the accused's office. The total amount received by Mr. Lee on Friday for bets came to Rs. 6,821.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinker, witness said at the race course each book-maker had a booth provided for him by the Turf Club, and these book-makers exhibited cards similar to those shown by Mr. Lee. They shouted out their address and publicly invited the people to bet.

Mr. Sloane objected to this line of cross-examination. What took place at the racecourse had nothing whatever to do with this particular case.

Mr. Velinker said his object was to show that the betting carried on at the race course was exactly identical with the betting carried on in the accused's office.

Mr. Sloane : We are prepared to admit that

Witness also admitted it with this difference that the betting at the racecourse was far more public than at the accused's office. Witness was then shown advertisements in a newspaper from Mr. Charles Hewett, Mr Jackson, Mr. W. Tyler and Mr. Beatty, who had similar offices, in the Fort. Witness did not suggest that the accused's office was a public nuisance.

Mr. Velinker: You think that this kind of betting is wagering ?

Witness : Yes.

Has a prosecution of this kind ever been launched before in a Court in Bombay ? —Not that I am aware of. I have been in the police force for eight or nine years. To my knowledge this prosecution is the first of its kind in Bombay.

Have you made calculations as to what Mr. Lee has paid out on these particular bets ? —No, but I am aware that he has been hard hit in these bets.

Re-examined by Mr. Sloane, witness said he recollected people being prosecuted for speculation in cotton and opium.

Mr. Velinker pointed out that questions relating to these speculations were irrelevant inasmuch as such kind of speculation was quite different from horse-betting.

Witness further stated that he had nothing to do with the issue of the warrant. He was not in a position to say whether any complaint was made or not.

Some further evidence of a formal nature having been recorded, Mr. Velinker contended that when the Act amending Act 4 of 1887 relating to Gambling was passed, it was not intended to apply it to horse betting. In support of his contention Mr. Velinker quoted extracts from the speeches made by Sir Raymond West and the then Advocate General at the meeting of the Legislative Council and pointed out that betting at horse races was excluded from the operation of the Act. There was, however, no direct pronouncement of a Court of Law on the point. The object of the Act was to stop gambling in cotton and opium. Mr. Velinkar further pointed out that the betting at the racecouse was identical with that in the accused's office.

The Magistrate inquired how could one differentiate this case from betting on the race-course.

Mr. Sloane said the betting referred to by Sir Raymond West and the Advocate General is betting on the race course which was under the supervision of the steward of the Turf Club The book-makers on the race course deposited large sums of money with the Club.

The Magistrate : There is no evidence of this.

Mr. Sloane : I am only pointing out the difference.

The Magistrate : Do you say that supervised betting is legal ?

Mr. Sloane : No, I hold no brief either for or against the race course. He stated further that he was only acting under instructions in prosecuting the accused. He next pointed out that in England an Act had been recently passed prohibiting betting everywhere except on the racecourse and on race days. He might add that the accused had not been taken unawares, as the Commissioner of Police had addressed all the book-makers and pointed out to them that their act came within the meaning of the Gambling Act.

Mr. Velinker said Mr. Lee had not been personally warned.

The Magistrate reserved his judgment till to-day, (Wednesday).

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 26.

The Annual General Meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce was held to-day.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

THE JUSTICES' ELECTION PROTEST PETITION.

In the Small Causes Court, before his honour the Chief Judge, Mr. R. M. Patel, Mr. S. M. Kanga of Messrs. Bhaishunkar Kanga and Girdhharlal, solicitors, on behalf of Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit, presented the following petition for a declaration that Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed was disqualified for being a Councillor, that his election was not a valid election, and that the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta had been elected a Councillor.

The petition set forth that "The result of the election to the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay by the Justices of the Peace at the general elections of Councilors was declared and notified by the Chairman of the meeting of Justices held on Thursday the 21st day of February, 1907, by a notice affixed in a conspicuous place in the Chief Municipal Office and dated the 25th day of February under his signature under section 32 of the said City of Bombay Municipal Act, of 1888. Among the persons declared elected is the said Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed and the said the Honourable Sir Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta has secured the largest number of votes among those declared not elected, and is immediately next succeeding the said Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed in the number of votes secured.

"Your petitioner submits that the said Honourable Sir Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta should be deemed to have been elected at the said Justices' election and not the said Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed, who, your petitioner submits, is disqualified for being elected and for being a Councilor under sub-clause (f) of clause (1) f section 16 of the said City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.

"Your petitioner further states that at the aforesaid meeting of Justices two of the Justices, viz. Mr. Bhaishunker Nanabhai and the Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal Panilal Setalwad urged certain objections as to the reception and validity of certain of the votes at the said poll, and that the same were subsequently reduced to writing at the desire of the said Chairman and delivered to him for consideration and disposal and for the purpose of being kept on record. That the said Chairman of the meeting of the Justices has, as your petitioner is informed, held the said objection untenable and that he has accordingly counted the objected votes as valid votes in preparing his list of the valid votes and in making the declaration and return of the result of the voting at the said poll under section 29 of the said City of Bombay Municipal Act.

"Your petitioner submits that the Chairman of the said meeting of Justices has erred in holding and acting as aforesaid, and that but for the said error the result of the poll would have been in favour of the said Sir Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta inasmuch as if the objection had been upheld the number of valid votes recorded in favour of the said Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed would have been less than those recorded in favour of the said Sir Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta. Your petitioner is unable to state the exact number of valid votes which should have been recorded in favour of either of the said Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed or Sir Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta, as he has not been able to take inspection of the voting papers, the list of valid votes prepared and the return made by the Chairman of the meeting of the Justices, all of which, as your petitioner is informed, have been in due course now deposited with the Municipal Secretary to be by him retained until sent for by your Honour as provided in Section 29 of the said City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.

"Your petitioner, therefore, craves leave to amend and alter this petition as he may be advised after he has had full and free inspection of the voting papers, the list, the objections raised by two of the Justices as aforesaid and the decision of the said Chairman thereon.

"Your petitioner further submits that the election of the said Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed is null and void on all grounds herein before set forth.

And your petitoner prays :—

(a) That your honour will be pleased to make such inquiry as your honour may deem necessary.

(b) That in the meantime your honour will be pleased to direct the Municipal Secretary to produce and lodge with your honour (1) all the voting papers, (2) the list, (3) the return, (4) the objections urged by Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhoy and the Honourable Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalwad, and (5) the decision of the Chairman passed thereon, under section 29 of the said City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888, and that full and free inspection thereof be given to your petitioner in your honour's Court.

(c) That your petitioner may be allowed to amend this petition as he may be advised within such time as your honour may deem proper after he has had the aforesaid inspection.

(d) That it may be declared that the said Mr. Haji Suleman Abdool Wahed is disqualified for being a Councillor and that his election is not a valid election.

(e) That it may be declared that honourable Sir Pherozeshah Mewanji Mehta has been elected.

(f) And that directions may be given for the purpose of bringing the said respondents before the Court by serving notices upon them and that such further and other directions be given and order passed as your honour may seem proper under the circumstances of the case.

The 9th March has been fixed for the hearing.

SUIT AGAINST THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

In the Small Causes Courts, His honour the learned second Judge, Mr. Donald, disposed of a suit instituted by the plaintiffs, Hirji Omersey, Vithaldas Purshotam, Dwarakadas Haridas and others, trading under the name of R. G. Lxmidas and Co., against the G. I. P. Railway Company, for the recovery of one bale of Hessian cloth or its value amounting to Rs. 165-15.

It appears that on the 5th of May last, the plaintiffs took a bale of Hessian cloth, weighing 8 maunds and bearing certain marks, to the Wadi Bunder Station intending to be taken by railway to the station at Murtizapur. The bale was taken by a coolie to the station. It was not consigned at the time nor was a receipt granted to the plaintiffs. Soon after, plaintiffs found that the bale was not where their coolie had left it, and they therefore communicated this fact first to the Goods Superintendent, Wari Bunder, and then made a complaint to the Traffic Manager, inviting his attention to the missing of one bale in the consignment, as the Goods Superintendent did not seem to have conducted a prompt enquiry into the matter. The latter officer informed the plaintiffs that necessary enquiries were made and the bale was found at Murtizapur, the station to which the plaintiffs had intended to search it, and in order to enable them to take delivery a consign note was taken and a railway receipt granted. No examination was made of the contents prior to its despatch and therefore the Railway Company contended that they could not be held responsible, if the contents were found to be other than what the plaintiffs declare. The bundle at Murtizapur is the bale for which the Railway Company accepted a consignment and granted a receipt. Sometime after the plaintiffs applied for delivery of the bale covered by their receipt but they were unable to obtain delivery. They therefore wrote again to the Traffic Superintendent, stating that their receipt had been detained and demanded that enquiries should at once be made or Rs. 101-4 be paid to them for the value of the cloth. In reply, plaintiffs were asked to accept delivery of the bale at Murtizapur which was said to be the one detained there as belonging to them. The plaintiffs declined to take delivery of the bale. Soon after the Goods Superintendent asked the plaintiffs to take the bale which had been removed to Bombay and to note that if they do not take delivery of it within 15 days it will be sold by public auction at their risk in accordance with section 55 and 56, chapter VI. of the Indian Railway Act No. IX. of 1890. Aggrieved by this order of the G. I. P. Railway, plaintiffs have instituted this suit for the recovery of the bale in question or the value thereof. The Defendants on the other hand contended that the suit was barred under the above Act for want of sufficient notice to the Railway Company, and was out of time. After some discussion on the point, the learned Judge held that the letters which Plaintiffs had sent to the Company could not be construed as a sufficient notice to fulfil the requirements of the Act. The suit was therefore dismissed with costs.

BERLIN LETTER.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

Mining Industry.

WORKMEN'S ASSURANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, JANUARY 31.

OUR Berlin correspondent writes : The decisive elections on the second ballot from the 1st to the 5th of February, have completed what the principal elections on the first ballot had begun on January 25, viz. the defeat of the Socialists. On the first ballot the party lost already 19 seats and on the second ballot they suffered a further loss of 17, so that their total loss amounts to 36 seats, that is more than 2/5 of their previous strength. The misfortune of the Socialists was greatest in Central and North Germany. Along the sea coast they previously held 10 constituencies, but this number is now reduced to 4. In Saxony, which

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THE EXHIBITION will OPEN in the TOWN HALL, on March 5th Last day for receiving Pictures March 1st. The Conversazione open to members only will be held on March 4th at 9-30 P.M., under the patronage and in the presence of H. E. the GOVERNOR. Members are requested to send in their subscriptions at once to the Hon. Secretary Professor O. V. Muller, M. A., Elphinstone College.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

. All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Comunications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27, 1907.

MR. HALDANE'S ARMY SCHEME.

BIT by bit Mr. Haldane's scheme is unfolded and we hope that now he has made a record speech of three hours' duration, we have got, at least, the gist of it. Reuter tells us "the main features" have been unfolded. Twelve months ago the Secretary of State for War informed his military advisers and the Army Council that he would require a period of study and reflection before shaping a definite policy. He has had it; but on numerous occasions he has given us glimpses of what he was likely to do—progress reports of his study and reflection, as it were. If we have only now got the main features, it would be interesting to know when we are to have the details. Unless Mr. Haldane is quick the duty will devolve upon his successor. The question of the Lords is to be dealt with at the earliest possible moment, it must be remembered. The people will be appealed to and as they dearly love a lord it may be they will put a Government of another colour into power, in which case Mr. Haldane's scheme of which we receive the outline after twelve months—may be shelved along with many another measure having for its object the betterment of the British public and British institutions. However we were told quite a long time ago now, that the scheme bears the hall-mark of approval of the entire Army Council and Mr. Haldane's colleagues; so if it be persisted in without another period of study and reflection being asked for upon its details, we may possess an ideal army before the present Government finds itself out of office. Mr. Haldane has no doubt been at enormous pains in his endeavours to work out his scheme. The *Tribune*, so recently as last mail, assured us that he had appointed committees, called for reports, listened to every reasonable suggestion, visited trained soldiers in barracks and young recruits at depots, followed Volunteer field-days through blazing August weather, seen the Militia at their training and the Yeomanry carrying out their up-to-date mounted work, convened and sat at conferences of auxiliary officers in Scotland and the North of England, watched the "Spectator" experimental company on Hounslow Heath, received initiation in the mysteries of the war game at Caxton Hall, attended and spoke at prize distributions innumerable, and had even been captured by a village rifle club. So if Mr. Haldane cannot reform and reorganise the Army, who can?

The Secretary of State for War, despite his many little divulgences, insisted that his lips were sealed until the introduction of the Army estimates in Parliament. These estimates have now been laid on the table of the House and so we are presented with a collection of all the little plans, which have been given to us piecemeal, in a concrete form. There is nothing in the telegraphic summary that we have not already heard. All the criticism that is possible was expended on it beforehand. The foreigner has laughed at it as visionary; the English military expert has received it as impracticable and advocated some form of conscription as the only means by which an adequate army may be secured. But the Army Council has approved it and therefore there must be in it the constituents of success. They cannot all be wrong. Men like Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Arnold-Forster say they not only can but are. The former doubts whether there can be any great and lasting reductions under it, while the later deprecates any reliance on a casual County Council army. Lord Roberts is strongly against the scheme although he is in favour of the Militia service abroad and would have the Yeomanry liable for similar service. He would have every citizen capable of bearing arms, trained to their use, but the plan he would adopt is one very different from that proposed by Mr. Haldane, being in fact nothing short of conscription. In Mr. Haldane's view the auxiliaries will probably benefit beyond their expectations. A well-chosen committee has gone into the question of providing them with an adequate supply system, and effective recommendations have been submitted. The pressing difficulty of filling the commissioned ranks of the Militia and Volunteers is still the subject of a special investigation, and it is not unlikely that the co-operation of the public school and university systems of the country may prove the solution. Nevertheless the Secretary of State recognises that it is speculative whether the Auxiliaries will respond to his appeal, but as he philosophically observed, "one is bound to take some chance!" We hope it will prove to be in his favour. As the Home papers imply the proof of the pudding is in the eating.

LEGISLATION REQUIRED.

AN appeal was recently heard by the second Appellate Court, which brought to light a striking deficiency in the law of evidence. The accused was charged under Section 498 with taking away a certain woman (whom we shall call Mrs. A) wife of the complainant A with the intent that the said Mrs. A should have illicit intercourse with him. The case was tried by one of the Presidency Magistrates and the prosecution case was that the accused and Mrs. A had travelled by the s.s. Oriental on the 5th of May in berths 111 and 113 under the names of Dr. and Mrs. B. Berths 111 and 113 were in the same 1st class cabin and the cabin steward came forward and gave evidence that he recognised the accused (in Court) and that he recognised in the photo of Mrs. A the woman who travelled with him in the same cabin under the names of Dr. and Mrs. B. He further swore that the accused used to address Mrs. A as Louie, and that when the accused and Mrs. A transhipped at Aden, the accused gave him a sun topee, which was produced in Court. This witness was not in the least shaken in cross-examination and though there was other evidence in the case, the conviction undoubtedly rested upon the steward's evidence. For the defence it was shown that Dr. and Mrs. B had travelled out from England in December 1905 with return coupons. That if the accused and Mrs. A had gone in berths 111 and 113 on 5th May, they must somehow have got hold of Dr. B's return coupons. Certain letters were tendered purporting to be from Dr. B. to Messrs. Thos Cook and Son enquiring about the particulars of the journey and dating up to a few days from the sailing of the "Oriental." These letters were not admitted by the Magistrate, as it was not possible to prove Dr. B's. hand-writing, he being in fact in Manchester. The defence further put in the book of the Taj Mahal showing that persons under the name of Dr. and Mrs. B. had stayed in the hotel from the Friday to the Saturday, although it was admitted that Mrs. A. had slept in her husband's house on the night of Friday. The defence further put in a bill from Messrs. Thos Cook and Son which showed that whoever the persons were who travelled in berths 111 and 113, they had had their baggage shifted some three or four days before in Calcutta. Now it was admitted that neither the accused nor Mrs. A. had been in Calcutta at that time. In the face of these facts, the accused was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months. A rule was with great difficulty obtained from the Appeal Court, and after two months the appeal came on for hearing.

In the meantime the accused's solicitors became possessed of the following documents—Affidavits of the real Dr. and Mrs. B. swearing that they themselves had travelled in the "Oriental" in berths 111 and 113 on the 5th of May; that Dr. B. never called his wife Louie: that the story about the gift of the hat was an absolute fabrication. In proof of this they produced their steamer and hotel chits and also swore to the correspondence which had been tendered and rejected at the trial. In addition to this there were affidavits of well-known solicitors at home identifying the real Dr. and Mrs. B. About all these affidavits there could be no doubt whatever and their effect was to show that the prosecution story was a false and fabricated one. Nevertheless the Appeal Court was not even able to consider them and the conviction was upheld although the sentence was reduced. The affidavits clearly showed that the P. and O. steward had committed the grossest and most deliberate perjury. The astounding fact is that if a charge is brought against a man and he can only exculpate himself by the evidence of persons in England, he, though innocent, will be found guilty unless he is able to persuade his witnesses to come out from England. Surely there is something entirely wrong in such a state of affairs and it ought to be remedied at once.

THE LUXEMBOURG GALLERY.

SAYS a Paris correspondent writing on February 5: "Whatever may be thought of the Church dispute in France, it has at least been of some advantage to French art, seeing that it has at last provided an opportunity for rearranging the Luxembourg museum." It has been generally acknowledged for a long time past, that the condition of this art collection is intolerable; rooms far too small, walls covered with pictures right up to the ceiling, numerous works of art buried in the store rooms, and the room containing works of foreign artists usually inaccessible—such is the state of things in sober reality in this famous art gallery. Now at last it is to be transferred to the St. Sulpice seminary for priests, which has become vacant, and which is situated close by the famous church of the same name. There will be no lack of room there, that is certain; and it is stated that the large courtyard of the seminary is to be converted into a spacious hall by covering it with a glass roof. In this halls will be placed the work of sculpture. That, however, is by no means a pleasant prospect, for large halls, in which one statue destroys the effect of another, are a wretched institution. It is far better to distribute them about the various rooms, as for instance, has been done recently in several Berlin collections. Nevertheless the Luxembourg will not be so crowded in its new quarters—though it is a question whether it will retain this name—and yet, the misfortunes from which this gallery suffers lie deeper than this. According to the well-known principle on which the works of art are divided between the Louvre and the Luxembourg, the latter has had to surrender already the works of the greatest masters of modern French painting, those of the Fontainebleau school. Accordingly its best treasures at present are the works of the artists of the Second Empire who were far more clever than original or great. In short, to speak the truth, the Luxembourg suffers from a perfect flood of mechanical productions by academic painters, and its really good works could be placed in one room without any difficulty. That sounds like exaggeration, but it is nevertheless the truth. The curator of the gallery, M. Benedite, prizes these academic paintings just as highly as he dislikes those of modern impressionism. The latter would still to-day be unrepresented, if the Corillebotte collection had not been directly forced upon M. Benedite. And finally, Manet is surely much more valuable and interesting than Lefevre and Bourgueran. Foreign art is on the whole somewhat capriciously represented, and one finds alongside important works, as for example those of Whistler, much that is only mediocre in quality. Hence, in the interest of art, it is urgently desireable that the Luxembourg should change not only its home but also its system of management.

RHODESIA'S PROSPECTS.

Under the title of Rhodesia and its revenues Mr. Edward Miller, who recently returned home from Bulawayo, gave some facts to a meeting of the Colonial Institute. He complained that the colony has not yet been systematically or scientifically prospected for minerals nor have its agricultural prospects been thoroughly exploited. Only a percentage of the surface of Rhodesia offers the essential conditions for agriculture, but the amount of land suitable for profitable cultivation is sufficient to make Rhodesia the supplier of agricultural produce of any of the South African colonies. Besides the cultivation of mealies, which is the main crop throughout Southern Rhodesia, of wheat and oats, which are grown with good results but are, Mr. Miller stated, affected by rust, and the cultivation of other grain, there are still many ways in which the land might be made to increase in value, the cultivation of cotton, tobacco, castor-oil plant, rubber, coffee, ramie, rice, and ground-nuts—to mention but a few. On the gold mining industry Mr. Miller made but scanty remarks on the ground that "it was sufficiently strong and healthy to speak for itself," but it is one of the most important industries of the country and must be considered as one of the factors which will ultimately lead on to prosperity in agricultural matters. In addition to the gold output the country has produced 298,611 ounces of silver, 1,804 tons of lead, besides other valuable minerals and the latest output, that of diamonds, may, he thought, at no distant date eclipse the gold returns, for there are indications of a "pipe" similar to that at Kimberley. Mr. Miller acknowledged intense enthusiasm in the country and also that he had tried to repress it for the time being. "Rhodesia," he said in conclusion, "is not yet the most precious gem of the Empire; the cutting and polishing are still in progress, but there exists an incentive to do this work with care. I may say with all reverence that the soul of Rhodesia is in that solitary but majestic grave in the Matopos. We have set ourselves a high standard, namely, to realise the dreams of our great founder. He looked far ahead, and we are perhaps anxious to bring about too quickly the consummation of those dreams. We are proud of our heritage, we are British to the core, and prouder still to be called Rhodesians."

A CAUTION TO THIEVES.

THE fitting up of the electric transmission wires which carry current from the waterfall at Necaxa, one hundred and seventy-three miles, to the city of Mexico was disturbed by the usual depredation of the half-civilised Mexican Indians who cut out lengths of copper wire for their own use. This caused much annoyance and loss to the constructing company who endeavoured, but in vain, to instruct the natives as to the danger of meddling with the wires, but all to no purpose. Interruptions of current continued even after the Federal Government of Mexico had passed a law making it a capital offence for any unauthorised person to interfere with the lines or in any way to cause an interruption of the supply. When a pressure of 60,000 volts was put on the line bringing sudden death to any one who touched the wires it was still usual to have four or five momentary interruptions every week, but the rule is steadily decreasing and now only one occasional death is recorded. A recent case was recorded with a camera showing a curious figure like a scarecrow hanging from the top of one of the lofty skeleton towers supporting the wires. According to a native witness two peons climbed the tower at the same time one of whom touched the line causing an arc which struck the peon beside him causing him to fall to the ground; the one who touched the line was held there and this caused a heavy disturbance over the system knocking all the synchronous apparatus out of step. When the line switch was finally opened at the generating station after a lapse of about 30 seconds, the peon fell and hung downwards by one foot which caught in the top of the tower. His body was discovered some hours afterwards and photographed in position. This story with slight variation might be told of nearly every electric line that has been erected in primitive or savage countries.

THE Viceroy presides at the Convocation of the Calcutta University on Saturday next.

THE South India Lawn Tennis Tournament commenced in Madras on Monday.

MAHARAJA Scindia pays a short informal visit to Calcutta next month.

THE N. Y. K. steamer "Kagoshima Maru" left Hongkong for Singapore yesterday.

THE Florio and Rubattino Company's s.s. "Doo. Balduino" left Suez for Bombay on the 25th instant at 2-30 p.m.

MR. T. WOOD, District Traffic Superintendent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, has been granted seven months' leave Home.

THE Madras Government have made an additional allotment of Rs. 40,000, needed in connection with educational grants-in-aid, to the head "Contributions from Provincial to Local Funds."

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 2nd February, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1906 of 260,482 mds. and Rs. 54,782 in the earnings.

WE are asked to announce that the annual dinner of the Motor Union of Western India which was to have taken place to night at the Taj Mahal Hotel, has been postponed till March 13th.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND LADY MINTO and party reached Calcutta at 1 p.m. on Monday from their shooting trip to Assam. The Ladies Violet and Ruby Elliot and Hon. Esmond Elliot have also returned from Darjeeling.

Her Excellency the Countess of Minto will visit the Victoria Dufferin Medical College and Eden hospital at 10 a.m. to-day. Her Excellency will attend a concert at the Opera House at 9-30 p.m. to-night to be given by the Westminster Glee Singers, and Her Excellency will visit the Presidency General Hospital to-morrow.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the last 9 days of December 1906, amounted to Rs. 6,133, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,786. The total earnings from 1st July to 31st December 1906, were Rs. 92,469, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 4,646.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway for the last 9 days of December 1906, amounted to Rs. 2,345 being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 139 The total earnings from 1st July to 31st December were Rs. 48,667, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 8,092.

THE approximate statement of Traffic of the Barsi Light Railway Company, Limited (78 miles open) for the week ending 16th February 1907, amounted to Rs. 9,047 being an increase of Rs. 5,229 on the corresponding week of last year. The total earnings from 1st January to 16th February were Rs. 86,561 being a decrease o. Rs. 57.

THE London correspondent of the *Times of Ceylon* wired on the 15th instant:—"The Rubber market is quiet. The quotation for fine hard Para is 5s. 1½d. Plantation rubber is steady, with a good demand for low grades. The chief sales were Culloden, Ellakande, and Nikakotua 5s. 8½d.; Lanadron block 5s. 11d. The Tea market is more excited than for many years. A former rise is anticipated. The Indian and Ceylon Associations jointly and the Anti-Tea Duty League are both sending memorials."

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FAMOUS SPORTSMEN.

THE PIONEER OF AFRICAN HUNTERS,

BY

H. A. BRYDEN

(*Author of "Kloof and Karoo," &c.*).

Sir William Cornwallis Harris is, undoubtedly, to be looked upon as the prophet and forerunner of those adventurous Britons who, in the uttermost wildernesses of the Dark Continent, have for three generations sought sport and adventure with great game, fearlessly risking their lives, establishing everywhere among native tribes a reputation invaluable to their successors for courage, youth and manliness and contributing in no slight degree to the opining up of Africa and the spread of British influence and British prestige. Born in 1807, William Cornwallis Harris entered the Bombay Engineers, made his notable expedition to South Africa in 1836-37, was knighted in 1841 for his successful conduct of a mission to Abyssinia in 1941 and died of fever at Poona in 1848, at the early age of 41. Harris, in addition to being a natural-born sportsman and zoologist, and a most successful hunter of great game, was a good artist, and possessed the pen of a ready writer. His books 'Wild Sports of Southern Africa" and 'Portraits of the Game and Wild Animals of Southern Africa, illustrated in colour from his own water-colour drawings and written with knowledge and with wonderful fire and enthusiasm once attracted notice in England in the early forties and drew attention to the marvellous wealth of animal life in those happy hunting grounds amid which he was privileged first to wander. Some few other travellers and explorers had ventured beyond the Orange River before Harris' time but they were chiefly scientists whose work however valuable had not interested the general public. Cornwallis Harris, it was who fired the imagination of sportsmen and adventurers and led the way into the Promised Land.

Starting from Algoa Bay he traversed Cape Colony, crossed the Orange River, penetrated to middle Bechuanaland, visited the redoubted chief, Moselikatse, father of Lobengula, in what is now the Western Transvaal, and wandered with his waggons through the magnificent and unexplored wildernesses of the vast regions now known as the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony. The whole country beyond the Orange was then one teeming paradise of wild animals, a virgin veldt such as no European hunter before or since, has ever had the good fortune to discover. Elephants, rhinoceroses, hippopotami, lions, buffaloes, giraffes, zebras, quaggas, innumerable legions of antelopes, were everywhere encountered. It was a perfect, fairyland of sport. Harris, as was to be expected, made a gigantic bag and encountered innumerable adventures. Within the space of single article it is impossible to recount more than a few of his experiences; one can only give as it were samples from his magnificent and stirring accounts.

HAPPY HUNTING GROUNDS.

It in the territory now known as British as Bechuanaland near the Setlagoli and Maritsani rivers that this great hunter found himself in the heart of the big game country. Here is a picture of the scene: "We took," he says, "a north-easterly direction through a park of magnificent camel-thorn trees many of which were groaning under the huge nests of the sociable grosbeak; whilst others were decorated with green clusters of mistletoe, the bright scarlet berries of which were highly ornamental. We soon perceived large herds of quaggas and brindled gnoos, which continued to join each other until the whole plain seemed alive. The clatter of their hoofs was perfectly astonishing, and I could compare it to nothing but to the din of a tremendous charge of cavalry, or the rushing of a mighty tempest. I could not estimate the accumulated numbers at less than fifteen thousand; a great extent of country being actually chequered white and black with their congregated masses. As the panic, caused by the report of our rifles extended, clouds of dust hovered over them; and the long necks of troops of ostriches were also to be seen towering above the heads of their less gigantic neighbours, and sailing past with astonishing rapidity.

PUGNACIOUS PACHYDERMS.

Rhinoceroses were encountered in this expedition in extraordinary abundance and very many were slain. They seem to have been at this time as common in the Transvaal region as pigs in a farmyard. Occasionally the camp was thrown into disorder by the intrusion of one of these gigantic pachyderms, which actually stood for some time between the waggons. "The country," says Harris, on another occasion, "now literally presented the appearance of a menagerie; the hosts of rhinoceroses in particular, that daily exhibited themselves, almost exceeding belief while the camp was being formed an ugly head might be seen protruded from every bush, and the possession of the ground was often actually disputed. In the field these animals left no opportunity of rendering themselves obnoxious—frequently charging at my elbow, when in the act of drawing trigger at some other object—and pursuing our horses with indefatigable and ludicrous industry, carrying their noses close to the ground, and uttering a sound between a grunt and a smothered whistle. Irascible beyond all other quadrupeds the African rhinoceros appears subject even to unprovoked paroxysms of reckless fury but the sphere of vision is so exceedingly limited, that it attacks, although sudden and impetuous, are easily eluded, and a shot behind the shoulder, discharged from the distance of twenty or thirty yards, generally proves fatal. On our way from the waggons to a hill not half a mile distant we counted no less than twenty-two of the white species of rhinoceros, and were compelled in self-defence to slaughter four. On another occasion I was besieged in a bush by three at once, and had no little difficulty in beating off the assailants." Sometime lions, which were extraordinarily numerous, and rhinoceroses were encountered together. "Lingap," a Matabele captain "suddenly stopped," says the author "and pointing with his assegai to a bush a few yards off whispered Tau and I immediately perceived three lionesses asleep. Ensconcing himself behind his shield he made signs to me to fire which I did into the middle of the party, at the same time springing behind a tree which completely screened me. Thus unceremoniously awakened the three ladies broke covert roaring in concert, and dashed into the thick bushes. In the course of a few minutes we heard several discharges of musketry and an infuriated rhinoceros streaming with blood, rushed over the brow of the eminence that we were ascending, and was within pistol shot before we were aware of his approach. No bush presenting itself behind which to hide, I threw my cap at him and Lingap, striking his shield and shouting with stentorian lungs the enraged beast turned off. I saluted him from both barrels and he was immediately afterwards overturned by a running fire from the Hottentots."

Scarcely a day passed in this superb game country without two or three lions being seen. Many adventures were sustained with them. Returning one afternoon with his native hunter to a koodoo that he had shot, Cornwallis Harris was surprised to find an enormous lion feasting upon the carcase. Immediately upon their appearance the fierce brute walked off "expressing by a stifled growl his displeasure at being thus disturbed at dinner." On the following morning Harris, and his fellow-sportsman, Richardson, encountered the same lion, and, instantly upon their reining up their horses, "the grim savage bolted out with a roar like thunder and bounded across the plain with the agility of a greyhound. The luxuriant beauty of his shaggy black mane, which almost swept the ground, tempted us to give him battle, and he no sooner found himself pursued than he faced about, and stood at bay in a mimosa grove, measuring the strength of his assailants with a front most noble and imposing. Disliking our appearance, however, and not relishing the smell of gunpowder, he soon abandoned the grove, and took up his position on the summit of an adjacent stony hill. Crouched on this fortified pinnacle, like the sculptured figure at the entrance of a nobleman's park, the enemy did painfully surveyed us for several minutes, daring us to approach with an air of conscious pride and power. As the rifle balls struck the ground his wrath, indicated by his glistening eyes, increased roar, impatient switching of the tail, was clearly getting the mastery over his prudence. Presently a shot broke his leg. Down he came upon the other three with reckless impetuosity, his tail straight out and whirling on its axis, his mane bristling on end, and his eyeballs flashing rage and vengeance. Unable however, to overtake our horses, he shortly retreated under a heavy fire, limping and discomfited to his stronghold. Again we bombarded him and again exasperated he rushed into the plain with headlong fury—the blood streaming from his open jaws, and dying mane with crimson. It was a gallant charge, but was to be his last.

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Cornwallis Harris has the same respectful opinion of the African lion as his famous successor, F. C. Selous. "Those who have seen the monarch of the forest," he says, "in crippling captivity only, immured in a cage barely double his own length, with his sinews relaxed by confinement, have seen but the shadow of that animal which 'clears the desert with his rolling eye.'"

SWARMING WITH BUFFALO AND ELEPHANT.

In the Caaban mountains, now better known as Magaliesberg, Cornwallis Harris obtained some of the finest sport with buffalo and elephant, both of which were exceedingly numerous. The Cape buffalo, fierce, revengeful and of extraordinary strength and courage is looked upon by most African hunters as among the most dangerous of all heavy game. Harris in his shooting friend bagged numbers of these fine animals. "A rhinoceros was killed, and before we had reloaded," he says, "a noble herd of near 150 buffaloes was perceived on a ridge overhanging a sedgy stream. Having arrived within five and twenty yards, we dispatched two bulls before the alarm was given. Crashing through the forest they overturned clumps of trees in their route, and swept along the brow of the opposite hill in fearful confusion, squeezed together in a compact phalanx, and raising incredible cloud of dust. We mounted our horses and after sticking some time in the treacherous bed of the rivulet, gained the opposite bank and beheld two more to bay which were dispatched after several charges." On another occasion riding up a narrow defile Harris found himself suddenly confronted by the van of a vast troop of these formidable animals. Unable to turn they must have charged him down but his horse managed to scramble up a bank on the top of which the gunner fired both barrels into the leader, a huge old bull. Falling on his knees the patriarch was instantly trampled underfoot by his followers, as they charged, bellowing in squadron down the declivity, with the fury of a passing whirlwind, making the woods re-echo to the clattering of their hoofs."

HIS FIRST GIRAFFE.

Few phases of the wonderful sport he enjoyed seem to have given the enthusiastic captain of Bombay Engineers, more ecstatic pleasure than his successful giraffe hunt. These towering quadrupeds were encountered in most abundance towards the junction of the Marico and Limpopo rivers. On his first hunt Harris found himself "half-checked by excitement, rattling at the heels of the tallest of the mammiferes, whom thus to meet free on the native plains has fallen to the lot of few of the votaries of the chase. Sailing before me with incredible velocity, his long swan-like neck keeping time to the eccentric motion of his stilt-like legs—his sable tail curled above his back, and whisking in ludicrous concert with the rocking of his disproportioned frame, he glided gallantly along, and seemed to leave whole leagues behind him at each stride." Harris came to grief on this occasion, broke his gun and although he had wounded his quarry, and rivetted it to a standstill he was unable to mend his weapon and bring down his first giraffe. Never was there a more maddening situation! At length, one more mounted on his best nag, 'Breslar' the hunter, took to sling a wooded plain, set eyes on the magnificent spectacle of thirty-two tall giraffes, quietly feeding on the mimosa leafage above them. "One steed's approach," says Harris, "was soon opposed by a high-tempered rhinoceros, which with her ugly calf charged directly in the path. I directed Piet to assail her with a broadside, at the same moment putting spurs to my horse. At the report of the gun and the sudden clattering of hoofs, away bounded the giraffes in grotesque confusion clearing the ground by a succession of frog leaps, and soon leaving me far in the rear. Then were their towering forms concealed from view by a park of trees; and twice on emerging from the labyrinth did I perceive them tilting over an eminence immeasurably in advance. A white tail that I wore round my hunting cap, being dragged off by a projecting bough, was instantly charged by three rhinoceroses, and looking over my shoulder could see them long afterwards lagging themselves to overtake me. In the course of five minutes the fugitives arrived at a small river, the trees on the sands of which receiving their long legs, their speed was greatly retarded. Putting the steaming nose of my good steed, I urged him again to his utmost and instantly found myself by the side of the giraffes. The stately bull, being readily distinguished from the rest by his dark chestnut robe and superior stature, I applied the muzzle of my rifle behind his dappled shoulder and drew both triggers but he continued to struggle along, and being afraid of losing him, should I dismount, among the extensive mimosa groves, I sat in my saddle, loading and firing behind the elbow, and then placing myself across his path until, the tears trickling from his full brilliant eyes his lofty frame began to totter, and bowing his graceful head from the skies, his proud form prostrate in the dust. Never shall I forget the tingling excitement of that moment. Alone in the wood, I hurried with bursting exultation, and saddling my steed sank exhausted beside the noble prize I had won." This bull giraffe measured 18 feet in height, and was but the precursor of many more chases. Having discovered the secret of giraffe hunting, i.e., riding hard at the troop to begin with and forcing them beyond their natural speed, Harris and his fellow-sportsmen discovered that each time they went out they could reckon confidently on securing two out of a troop. There is, as many African hunters have discovered, a wonderful fascination in the first headlong run-up to a herd of these colossal quadrupeds, and the gallop, while it lasts is brim-full of excitement.

A SPORTSMAN AND NATURALIST.

In these notable wanderings of his, Sir Cornwallis Harris secured specimens of every known antelope in South Africa, including the stately Koodoo, the peerless gamesbok or oryx, prototype, of the fabled unicorn, the eland, roan antelope, waterbuck, hartebeest, tsessely, blesbuck, and many other specimen. But his crowning exploit in this direction was the discovery of the famous sable antelope (*hippotragus niger*) a specimen of which he shot, and the skin of which he was the first to send home to England. The sable antelope is one of the noblest of all African game animals. Standing about 13 to 14 hands at the withers, and distinguished by its jet black coat, tinged with chestnut, snow-white face and belly and long scimitar-shaped horns, this animal rivals in magnificence to no other antelope in the Dark Continent. It is a fierce and determined beast when at bay, and uses its horns with deadly effect. Harris first encountered this remarkable animal in the Magaliesberg mountains, "nine chestnut does bounding and two magnificent coal-black bucks bringing up the rear." On this occasion his gun missed fire, and the prey escaped him. Possessing himself of another piece and mounting a fresh horse he and his comrade followed the spoor of the troop among the hills, during the whole of that and the following day. "At noon of the third day," says this indefatigable and most enthusiastic hunter, "passing cautiously over a bank, our laudable ambition was rewarded by the gratifying sight of the two backs grazing by themselves, unconscious of our approach, in a stony valley. Having disposed our forces, after a moment's consultation, so as to intercept the game from a tangled labyrinth of ravines, the attack was made. The hind leg of the handsomer of the two was dangling in an instant, and in another he was sprawling on the earth. Quickly recovering himself, however, he led more than a mile over the sharp stones ere he was brought to bay, when twice charging gallantly he was at length overthrown and slain."

Cornwallis Harris was extremely well received by the Matabele despot Moselikatse during this expedition. He was attacked by Bushmen in the Orange Free State country on his passage south, his cattle were slain by poisoned arrows, and his expedition was temporarily left a wreck in the desert. Fortunately, obtaining fresh oxen from the emigrant Dutch farmers then during the early part of their Great Trek, advancing to try conclusions with the Matabele he emerged presently from his troubles and reached the Cape in safety. A typical British sportsman, a keen scientist, an accomplished soldier Sir William Cornwallis Harris stands worthily at the head of the gallant band of British hunters of great game and leaves a record behind him not easily to be surpassed for courage, daring and success.

MR. HALDANE'S NEW ARMY.

DETAILS OF THE SCHEME.

Trenchant Criticism.

ENLISTMENT OF TERRITORIALS.

NECESSARY SPECULATION.

A SHORT SERVICE ARMY

MAIN FEATURES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 25.

In continuation of the telegram dated yesterday, giving details of Mr. Haldane's Army Scheme, Mr. Haldane said that, on mobilisation, nearly 3,500 Officers and 75,000 men would be required for the Special Contingent. They would be recruited from the Militia and the Volunteers to meet the wastage in War.

For every pair of Line Battalions the nucleus of a 3rd Battalion would be maintained, The plan is to unite the Auxiliary Forces in one homogeneous body. Every man would be paid at service rates while embodied or called out for training. The Volunteers and Yeomanry would no longer be separated from the Militia. The principle of County organisation would govern the whole.

The Army Council hope that out of existing material a fully organised force of fourteen Infantry Divisions and fourteen Cavalry Brigades will be formed.

THE COUNTY ORGANISATIONS.

The proposed County organisations will be controlled by the Army Council. The period of training will be fifteen days.

The present force of Regulars, when mobilised, is 100,000 men, but under the scheme proposed the Regulars will number 160,000 men and instead of being unorganised, the Militia, the Yeomanry, and the Volunteers will be an organised force of 300,000 men costing annually £2,889,408 as compared with £4,431,210 for 371,971 Auxiliaries under the present system.

The enlistment of Territorials will be four years with the power to withdraw on giving three months' notice. They will be liable, in case of great mobilisation, to go, having been embodied, into war training for six months, after which it is believed they will prove thoroughly efficient and be ready to volunteer in the Divisions for service abroad and at Home. Their duty will be to garrison fortresses and repel raids.

Mr. Haldane agreed that it was speculative whether the Auxiliaries would respond to this appeal, but, he said, that one is bound to take some chance.

He spoke with the utmost fluency for over three hours, which is the record speech for recent years.

FURTHER DETAILS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 26.

Mr. Haldane, continuing, said the estimates included £50,000 to start a scheme for remedying the shortage of officers which would cost possibly a quarter of a million yearly. It was proposed to attach young University men to the regulars for a year after which they would go to the reserve of officers, and would be available on mobilization.

Mr. Arnold Forster described Mr. Haldane's proposal as a short service army of the worst kind. The destruction of the Militia, he said, deprived the Regular Army of recruits.

Sir Charles Dilke complained that extra expenditure was imposed on India while economies were being made at home to meet the popular demand.

Mr. Haldane, replying, said that he no more controlled the Indian Army than he did the winds and tides. If he interfered he would hear from Lord Kitchener very sharply.

NEWSPAPER OPINION.

Fair Trial Advocated.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 26.

Newspapers generally recommend giving Mr. Haldane's thoughtful scheme a fair trial, but his ability to form a territorial army without compulsion is questioned.

MR. MORLEY ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Magisterial and Executive Functions.

NO PROSPECT OF EARLY CHANGE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 25.

Replying to Mr. Rees, Mr. Morley said that, with reference to combining Magisterial and Executive functions in India, it was certain that no alteration would be made in the existing system without full consideration by the Government of India.

GERMAN COLONIAL MINISTER.

East African Tour.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 26.

Herr Dernburg, the German Colonial Minister, starts on a four months tour through East Africa in May.

BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 26.

Mr. Bryce called upon President Roosevelt who said that Mr. Bryce's mission, which was to maintain the cordial relations between England and America' was bound to be successful, because the aims of both countries were akin.

THE NEW REICHSTAG.

Government's Election Tactics.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 26.

In the course of the first debate in the Reichstag Prince Buelow, replying to attacks on the Government's election tactics, described the allegations of interference by the Crown as inventions.

The Government, he said, claimed the right to enlighten the electors and they would use that right on a much larger scale in future elections.

THE HEAVY WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

MOIR FLOORS SMITH IN ONE ROUND.

Details of a Three Minutes' Fight.

CRUSHING DEFEAT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 25.

Enormous interest is being taken in to-night's fight at the National Sporting Club for the English Heavy Weight Championship. The Stakes amount to £1,350. "Tiger" Smith has been trained at Merthyr Tydvil and Moir at Shepherds Bush. Both men are fit and well.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 26.

In the fight for the Heavy Weight Championship at the National Sporting Club last night, Gunner Moir knocked out "Tiger" Smith in the first round.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 26.

Tiger Smith was knocked out in two minutes 49 seconds. The fight was merely a punching match of the fastest and hardest description; both sides using their left and right without a break.

After a brief spar Smith swung his right but landed too high on his opponent's head. Moir replied with a straight left-handed jab on the face. Fast exchanges followed, Smith rapping Moir on the jaw. Moir shot out his right and floored Smith who rose quickly but was given no rest. Moir worked Smith into a corner and banged him with both hands on his body until he dropped.

On Smith rising, each man reached his opponent's head with the right, then Moir again fought Smith on the ropes where he went down. He tried bravely to rise but was counted out.

Moir is three inches taller and 1½ stone heavier than Smith.

After the falling through of the match for the World's Championship between Jack O'Brien of Philadelphia and Gunner Moir who claimed the English title, after his defeat of Jack Palmer of Newcastle, articles were immediately signed between Moir and "Tiger" Smith, who was but recently champion of India. When Moir claimed supremacy after but one fight for it, and that won on a foul, it was generally thought more should be done to give English boxers a fair chance and the falling through of the proposed match with the American was thought satisfactory by many, as this would practically force Moir to accept other challenges, which were numerous.

After a reputation gained in India, the strength of which could not be denied, "Tiger" Smith, late of the 10th Hussars, made a good impression at Home by "outing" Seaman Kelly, a great favourite though only a second class man, in a round. This was not very conclusive proof, but his quickness and strength found many admirers, and when it was known he had been matched with the great Moir, the issue was acknowledged to be very open.

Both men have build up reputations in India and are fighters of a punishing order, Moir with his tremendous right and Smith with half arm jabs from both hands, and the fight was not expected to go far.

The result has now come to hand and that the end came in the first round is not surprising.

A coming man in India, Moir has considerably improved with training and strengthened as the result of joining Hackenschmidt as a wrestling partner. He has gone up in weight, has great power and a jaw that is understood to stand any amount of hammering.

Smith was meeting a man in a different class to himself, he really being a middle weight having fought at very little over 11st when out here. He was barely over that when he beat Corporal (Gipsy) Smith in Bombay not so long ago and that he is not as good as any man in the World at his own weight has yet to be proved.

The victory of Moir strengthens his claims considerably but before he takes on anything in the World's Championship line we think he will have the claims of yet a few more to settle—Wilson's amongst others.

THE JAM OF NAWANAGAR.

English Enthusiasm over Ranji's Succession.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 26.

The *Times* states, in a leading article, that the confirmation of Ranjitsinhji's succession to the title of Jam of Nawanagar has aroused the liveliest interest among a legion of Englishmen whose admiration and affection for Ranjitsinhji has been won in the cricket field.

PERSIAN GOVERNOR RECALLED.

The Reason Why.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 26.

Reuter's Correspondent at Teheran has telegraphed that the Governor of Khorassan has been recalled, having been accused of connivance in extensive sales of Persian children to Turkomans at Ashkabad by ryots who require money to pay local exactions.

OBITUARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 26.

Otto Goldschmidt, the husband of Jenny Lind is dead.

General the Hon. Sir Robert Rollo, K.C.B., Hon. Colonel of the Black Watch, is dead.

FRENCH ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA.

Special Mission to Cochin-China.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 26.

According to a telegram received in Pondicherry from Paris last week the eleventh Bureau, which had to report on the election of a Deputy for French India, decided that. M. Lemaire obtained the majority of votes as required by the law. General Negrier is proceeding to Cochin-China on a special mission, and called at Pondicherry last week in the s.s. "Dupleix."

THE CONNAUGHT TOUR.

Coming Arrival at Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 26.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught make a state entry into Calcutta on March 7th, landing at Princeps Ghat, and driving along the Strand to Government House,

INDIAN RAILWAY PROBLEM.

Wagon Shortage to be Rectified.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 25.

Replying to Mr. Annan Bryce, Mr. Morley said that the question of deficiency in the rolling stock on the Indian Railways was receiving consideration, from which he anticipated effective results.

The following letter on this subject was sent to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry on February 21st by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.—

"I am directed to confirm the Chamber's Telegram of the 8th instant, reading:—

"Chamber in receipt of many complaints regarding scarcity of goods wagons G. I. P. Railway. Cotton and Manganese waiting carriage detention causing serious loss to trade, Chember respectfully draw your attention to the matter and strongly urge immediate increase of rolling stock."

In confirmation of the above telegram, I am to state that serious difficulties have been experienced by Cotton merchants up-country owing to the great scarcity of wagons which exists at most of the trading centres on the G. I. P. Railway. Large numbers of full pressed bales of cotton are at present lying at various stations, and serious losses are being incurred by the trade owing to detention, just when the bales are urgently required, in Bombay for tender against contracts and for immediate shipment. There are, my Committee are informed, at the present moment, very large stocks of cotton awaiting wagons at Shegaum, Khamgaon, Khandwa, Akola, Murtizapur and these stocks are increasing daily.

The same difficulties are experienced with reference to the seeds and grain trade, of which also extensive and rapidly accumulating stocks are awaiting wagons at Jubbalpore, Ahmednagar, Nagpur and Jhansi.

The most serious loss however is being sustained from want of wagons at present by the Manganese industry in the Central Provinces, where a steadily increasing accumulation of Ore is taking place at the stations of Kamptee, Tharsa and Tumeur Road on the Bengal Nagpur Railway, owing to the fact that that Railway will not provide the wagons for the Manganese traffic to Bombay. They are apparently willing to supply wagons for this traffic if for shipment to Calcutta; but my Committee are informed, they refuse to do so when the Ore is for Bombay, and state that it is incumbent on the G. I. P. Railway to find the wagons for that traffic. At the above mentioned stations there is at the present moment the vast stock of 13,000 tons or Manganese Ore awaiting transport to Bombay.

Furthermore, my Committee understand that private enterprise has invested many lakhs of Rupees in developing these Manganese Mines and in building over 50 miles of Light Railway to carry the Ore to Tharsa and Tumsur Road Stations. These feeder lines are now in a congested state, and traffic has been almost suspended owing to practically all available space at the above mentioned stations being occupied by large accumulations of Ore.

My Committee understand that at the last Railway Conference it was distinctly laid down that the Railway on whose system traffic originated, was bound to provide the necessary wagons. If this is so, it would appear that the Bengal Nagpur Railway are bound to provide the wagons for this traffic to Bombay, and have no right to give an undue preference to traffic going eastwards.

The G. I. P. have done what they can to meet the requirements of this traffic, but with so many demands on their wagons, as emphasised in the first part of this letter, it is impossible for them to supply anything like the number required; and I am directed to request you kindly to give this matter your very careful consideration, and to see that the trade westward is supplied with its right share of the available wagons.

My Committee would conclude by pointing out that the natural outlet of this Manganese Trade is towards Bombay and it is an intolerable position if wagons are unobtainable because the mines are unfortunately situated within the sphere of the "Bengal Nagpur Railway." A Similar letter was also addressed to the Secretary, Railway Board.

INDIAN GOLD RESERVE.

Punjab Chamber's Letter to Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 26.

The Secretary Punjab Chamber of Commerce, has addressed the following to the Government of India:—

I am directed to thank you for your letter dated 26th January 1907, enclosing copy of a letter to the Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce regarding the Gold Standard Reserve. My Committee see that the object which the Government had in view in establishing a Silver Reserve Fund was to relieve the Government Treasury from having to lock up a large sum in silver, which it was necessary to hold in readiness to meet trade demands for Rupees. These demands spring up suddenly and it is of the greatest importance to trade that there should be an independent and strong fund, holding sufficient silver to meet them promptly. This the New Silver Reserve Fund will accomplish, and it is now assured that the supplementing of the currency will be at all times instantaneous and absolutely automatic.

I am, therefore, to say that my Committee hasten to express their hearty approval of the action which the Government has taken in establishing this Silver Reserve Fund, and I am to add that it is gratifying to this Chamber to know that it will continue to be the policy of Government to build up a Gold Standard Reserve and maintain it for the purposes for which it was established.

PUNJAB PLAGUE STATISTICS.

Epidemic on the Increase.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUAY 26.

Plague mortality in the Punjab is rising by about a thousand a week and is more than ten times as heavy as it was at this time last year. Districts of Ludhiana, Gurdaspur and Sialkot are the worst smitten.

The following is an official statement of deaths reported from Plague during week ending the 16th of February:—

Total for the Province 9237.

Total for previous week 8110.

Total for corresponding week of the previous year 873.

THE KODUR COLLISION CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 26.

It is understood that a Criminal Revision Petition has been filed in the High Court to revise the Order passed in appeal by the Sessions Judge setting aside the substantive sentence of imprisonment passed on the two accused in the Kodur Railway Collision Case, viz Brindley, Guard and Atchytha Shenai, Assistant Station Master.

The appeal was heard at Cuddapah by Mr. M. Ghose, I. C. S., in September last. Judgment was delivered in October 2nd.

CQRDITE MANUFACTURE.

Factories in Kabul Contemplated by the Amir.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 26.

The Amir, during his visit to India, has made enquiries as to the practicability of manufacturing cordite at Kabul.

It is not likely, however, that scientific processes required for making smokeless powder could be successfully carried out in Afghanistan.

THE MOHURAM.

A Disturbance Near Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 25.

A riot broke out in the bazaar at Kankinarra yesterday in connection with the close of the Mohurram, and matters began to look so serious that the local police sent in a request for the assistance of the Bengal Mounted Police. A detachment was despatched from Tollygunje and entrained at Sealdah at nine o'clock last night. No detailed reports have yet come through, but it is believed that the disturbance continued for about five hours.

AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 25.

The Mohurram celebration terminated in Madras on Saturday night. Mount Road was thronged with an unprecedentedly large crowd eager to witness the "Taboot" procession. Not only had the lower classes of Indians been attracted by the "Tamasha," but large numbers of European and Indian ladies and gentlemen were there. A party from Government House, including Lady Lawley, the Hon'ble Mrs. Forbes, and the Misses Lawley, attended by Captain Popham A. D. C. had been accommodated on a spacious balcony of the Moslem Library, and where they were present at an early part of the evening. At eleven o'clock the first "Taboot" passed by and was followed at short intervals by seven others, including a most beautiful "Taboot" prepared by the Governor's Body-Guard which passed at 2 a. m. when the entire procession was over, after which the crowd dispersed. Elaborate police arrangements were made and everything passed off peacefully.

AT POONA.

The second great festival of the Mahomedan year has come and gone. The greatest, as everyone knows, is the "Ramzan," which celebrates the death of Mahomed, and coincides in many ways with our Lenten fast and Easter. In fact, throughout the whole Mahomedan religion, there is so great a similarity to Christianity that earnest minded people cannot but ponder and wonder. There are two sects of Mahomedans, the "Shias" and the "Sunis." The Sunis are the followers of Mahomed only, the Shias are the followers more especially of his grandsons, Hasan and Husein, sons of Fatima, the daughter of Mahomed. Husein was murdered and both these two were buried at Cootha in Arabia and it is in commemoration of them that the "Moharum" is kept. The word itself means "fifth month," but it is in reality the first month of the Mahomedan year. To a true Mahomedan it is a time of mourning, but like many of our own religious ceremonies it has come to mean, in course of time, naught but a festival of commemoration. The generality of Mussalmans, that is to say the Shias, have more regard for the memory of Hasan and Husein than for that of Mahomed. This example is followed by many of the Hindus, especially the Mahrattas. Grand preparations are made in every town and the Amambaras are illuminated with myriads of tiny lights; the streets, with their stalls of fruit, sweetmeats and drinks, lend to the surroundings a festive appearance very far from that of mourning. It starts with a great procession, when these Taboots are illuminated and borne through the streets, men running before, beating their breasts and crying out in agonised tones, "Ya Hasan! Ya Hosein." They are then placed in the Amambara in readiness for their destruction on the morrow.

It was indeed a veritable pageant of the East that was witnessed by many Europeans in Poona on Sunday afternoon, as, in their boats on the river, they watched with interest the throwing of the Taboots from off Sungam Bridge into the river below. It was one of the most picturesque sights imaginable, the great long flight of stone steps leading up from the water's edge to the Bridge was thronged with natives in every variety of colour; and on their countenances, eager, breathless enthusiasm and excitement. Here and there were to be seen the pale green puggaree, which revealed to the initiated that the wearer had made his pilgrimage to Mecca, and was therefore permitted to wear the sacred colour, dear to all Mahomedans. Over all their tombs a green silk cover is always cast, and the Taboots themselves (which word denotes tomb) were mostly in colours of green, white and gold, with here and there a touch of red. They are supposed to be modelled more or less on the same pattern as the real tomb at Cootha, and each one had four minarets supporting the upper dome, or in many cases the flat roof which covered the interior, wherein the coffin is supposed to rest. These taboots are most exquisitely made, of coloured paper and bamboo, varying in height from two feet to no less than ten or twelve feet. Some of them were simply enormous, and they looked magnificent on the top of their bullock carts, sometimes no less than ten of them on the bridge in a row at a time, waiting all gilded in the sunshine, grand, arrogant, emblematic, to be cast to destruction!

For they are finally hurled by triumphant natives, over the bridge into the river beneath; the crash and splash being greeted by admiring cheers from the surrounding throng. The better, larger ones, were not cast bodily into the water, but their framework taken away to the Amambara where they will be kept till wanted again the following year. These were mostly ones that had on their base the magnificent, almost life-size statute, of a white horse or a ferocious looking tiger! Each and everyone are presented by the more wealthy of the natives, and the owner makes reverent obeisance to the river ere he hurls his precious offering in. It was a wondrous sight, a lesson in primitive religious ceremonies; East and West so far apart in most of their ideas and beliefs. Yet it showed, above all, the fundamental craving and force, which, underlying all religions, unites them all in one common brotherhood, through that universal, purely human longing, the seeking after the infinite! And it was borne upon me afresh, that truth can never be contained in any one creed or system, but is indeed the essence of all creeds!

M. DE VERE.

SWAT—PESHAWAR SURVEY.

Operations Obstructed By Utman Khel.

TRIBESMEN DIVIDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 26.

The *Pioneer* says that a slight hitch is reported to have occurred in the Survey operations which are now in progress between Peshawar and the Swat Valley.

It appears that Utman Khel of Pranghar sent word to the Manki Mullah's representatives at that place, called Spinkharra, that the survey work there ought to be stopped. When the Mullah's men refused to take action, the tribal headmen of Pranghar collected a large armed body of lashkars and drove the Surveyors out. The tribesmen of Swat are said to have resented the step taken by the people of Pranghar, considering Spinkharra as holy ground and the property of the Mullah of Manki.

The Political Agent at Malakand has restrained the Swatis from taking the law into their own hands and punishing the Pranghar men for their violation of their Sanctuary.

The attitude of the Swat clans seems, however, quite intelligible. If the religious authorities at Spinkharra saw no objection to the Survey Department carrying on its peaceful work, then the local tribesmen had no apparent cause to interfere in the matter at all.

Both Spinkharra and Pranghar are, according to maps, beyond the British administrative border, and the incident is illustrative of the change in attitude of the transfrontier tribes towards Government. It is recognised that the survey is Government work, yet the religious authorities of the particular place concerned have not only given their approval to the survey being done, but have also carried with them public opinion in Swat. In other words the bulk of the Swatis have ranged themselves on the side of Government. This speaks well for the tact with which survey operations are being conducted in independent territory.

LIEUT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

Visit to Cuttack.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 25.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and Lady Fraser paid a short visit to Cuttack. Sir A Fraser inspected the site of the proposed Engineering College and Ravenshaw College and Lady Fraser inspected the hospital.

CURRENT TOPICS.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

[BY A FREE LANCE.]

PERPLEXED. The last word having been said by the various correspondents on the subject of Kala Jagahs and the Archdeacon, it would ill become me to say anything more, when they havn't got a chance of reply. Those who have not read the correspondence must not be startled at the title. It does not mean that the Archdeacon has anything to do with Kala Jagahs except as a critic and even then only in the mildest of ways. For myself I always think that it does not much matter what one says or writes about these things—the real impulses of humanity are not to be stifled by criticism. What were a youth and a maid intended for if not, among other things at least, to kiss each other? However I am not going to pursue the subject, as I said at the outset. There are ever so many other important things to discuss this week—the only difficulty is to know where to begin. Shall I start with the Amir, or shall I refer to the big Races, or shall I speak of the motor carnival or the approaching Presidency match, or the Horse and Dog Show? Truly I ought to be silent as I have not seen any of them. I have, indeed, been in Bombay but not of it. I have seen men with race glasses and fair women in lovely light frocks driving off after lunch at the Club, to Mahaluxmi. I have observed expectant crowds outside the Army and Navy Stores or Treacher's, waiting for an Amir who came next day. But I did not see the races and I did not see the Amir, though I have read such a lot about both, that I feel quite competent to discuss them.

THE AMIR. First and foremost Royalty in the person of the Amir I confess to being rather proud of not having seen him, because I believe everyone else in Bombay has, and it is so nice to be distinctive. I have not even secured one of the lavishly distributed cigarette cases nor have I been able to present His Majesty with a signed copy of my photo. I regret the cigarette case, but I am quite sure the Amir does not regret the photo, in view of the gallery he has accumulated. It is a pity one cannot repeat all the stories one has heard of the Amir. They are mostly so fearfully personally though nearly always amusing. His Majesty appeared to be very fond of the Circus, therein sharing in the simple tastes of our young. He also appeared to be addicted to shopping and there is no doubt there are worse things when you have plenty of money to spend. *On dit* that to-day (Monday) he spent quite a fortune at the Stores in equipping himself with a nautical outfit for his tremendous voyage to Karachi. If he had only consulted me I could have recommended him a pill made by one of our local chemists, which is a splendid thing for sea-sickness. But I trust he will not require it. He seems to have been withal a pleasant individual bent on enjoying himself, not troubled with too great a sense of punctuality, particularly fond of lunching at the Byculla and Yacht Clubs, partial to fair and young women, and very fond of motoring. I am sure I hope he won't be dissatisfied with Kabul when he gets back to it.

THE JUSTICES ELECTION. AND now I come to the Justices of the Peace election and have at once to admit that my tip on the point was dead out. I myself did not exercise the franchise. I sat waiting in my rooms for some one to come and fetch me to the poll, until 4-30 p.m., and then I went out as I had an important engagement. After I left I hear that large numbers of motor-cars, carriages, &c., attended at my flat in vain. I am indeed informed, and verily believe, that one enterprising Parsee gentleman actually sat down in my sitting room for three-quarters of an hour. I don't know who he is, but I wish it to be thoroughly understood that my sitting room is not a public place within the meaning of any act whatever, and I consider this invasion of my domestic privacy a piece of confounded impertinence. Let Mehta or Harrison rule,—I care not; but allow me to retain my rooms for the use of myself and those whom I invite there. As regards the result of the poll, I may frankly admit that I was delighted to see Mr. Gell's name at the top. Ill-natured things are being said by disappointed people about Mr. Gell and others using their position as Government servants to promote the election of the Caucus candidates. I don't know about the others, but I do know that Mr. Gell did not interfere in the election in any way and his heading the poll is undoubtedly due to the fact that he is liked and respected by all parties in Bombay.

INDEPENDENTS. A good deal of nonsense was talked before the election about Independent candidates. There never was a greater autocrat than Sir Pherozeshah and it is common knowledge that he has a regular string of henchmen who do exactly as he tells them. Those are the people, who meet in the little office, opposite the Clock Tower and, under the guidance of Sir Pherozeshah, settle the affairs of Bombay, India and the world. I have the greatest admiration for Sir Pherozeshah's abilities, but I cannot find a person of any real importance among his followers. He has made them all, made members of Council of them, Syndics, members of the Corporation, and of other important bodies. They speak with his voice and see with his eyes, and to call them independent is simply absurd. The Corporation is well rid of them for they were never more than so many dummies. The Corporation is not so well rid of Sir Pherozeshah, whose ability and knowledge are of great value. Now that he knows that it is not possible to work the Government of this great city entirely by himself, it is to be hoped that he will soon find a place on the Corporation and lend his valuable services once more. He has been fairly and squarely beaten, and if he is a half a man he will take his beating well and not sulk. As I said before I have a great admiration for Sir Pherozeshah in many ways. It seems to me that he is now being tested far more severely than ever before. Will he take his beating like a man, or will he sulk? On the answer depends the position Sir Pherozeshah will occupy in the minds of fair critics.

NUISANCES. Now that the Caucus party are in we shall expect a lot. Judging from the numerous letters that have been appearing in your columns of late, there are quite a number of nuisances that require instant attention. Speaking for myself I think a large number of them are more imaginary than real. For instance, I do not consider the Bombay gharry-walla means at all badly, and I am sure he is most disgracefully treated by many of his fares. Then there is not much good in speaking of the Tramway Company's posts as a nuisance, although they undoubtedly are so, inasmuch as there is not the slightest chance of their being removed. I foresee many accidents when the electric trams begin running. But the stoppage of the water supply in the Fort during the daytime is an undoubted nuisance and I hope this will receive early attention. There is another nuisance which I am afraid the Corporation cannot deal with. I refer to the fact that our naval friends have of late been indulging in marches out, starting from the Apollo Bunder at about 6 30 a.m. and marching along with full band playing. It is really too early to waken us from our morning sleep. Could not the band moderate its vigour a little until it got a little farther away from human habitation?

MILITARY AND NAVAL DISPLAY. I should like to draw my readers' attention to the Naval and Military Display to be given on the Maidan on the night of the 15th March. It is organised by General Greenfield, assisted by an energetic Committee, with Colonel Murray of the Royal Scots at their head. The object is the Cathedral Improvement Fund. Personally I think it is rather an admission of weakness that the Church should have to appeal to public assistance in a matter of this sort. I do not suppose, however, that many of those who attend will think very much about the object. They will expect a good show and I feel certain they will get it. There will be five massed bands, which will contribute four items. The entertainment will start at 9-30 with bugle call and end with the Last Post. The Royal Navy will give their gun drill. His Excellency's Body Guard will do a military ride. The Royal Scots will give pipe playing and dancing, and a gymnastic display. The men of the 113th will give a Rajputana dance and there will be a grand military tattoo. There will be two enclosures, one Rs. 2 and the other Re. 1. In the former a number of reserved and numbered chairs will be available at Rs. 2 a chair. The booking will be done at Messrs. Seymour Dove and Co.

A WANT OF ENTERPRISE. Are the Philharmonic Society giving us a concert this season, and if not, why not? Really, amateur effort of all sorts this year is only conspicuous by its absence. Where are our amateur actors? I do not suppose there is another city in the world of the size of Bombay which is so entirely devoid of anything like artistic or literary society. We have apparently no amateurs of the drama, of music, or of art. I am, of course, aware that there is about to be an Art Exhibition. The truth is that Bombay is the most lethargic place in the world. We are stupendously dull and lazy. No amateur dramatic club, apparently no orchestral or choral society, no literary club, nothing! It is really a very terrible state of affairs. And yet in Messrs. Marsh and Croft we have two first class comedians: in Messrs. Owen Dunn and Acworth, two excellent actors. There are plenty of good singers. There simply isn't any energy in the place except the energy of excitement produced by a Fancy Ball. The only people who are doing anything at all to keep the lighter side of life alive are the Gymkhana. Every now and then they indulge in a Smoker where there is always abundance of talents. Next Thursday there is to be a big Smoker and Ladies' night and from all I can hear it will be an immense success. But apart from this, music and drama are practically dead as far as Bombay people are concerned.

CRICKET. The same remarks apply to sport. Look at any of the Gymkhana teams and ask how many people are really keen? How many men will put themselves out to practice and get into form? That is where I believe the Hindus will beat the Presidency on the last three days of this week. It is not possible for the finest cricketer in the world to step on to the pitch and play good bowling without practice. If you want to play cricket well you must take pains over it. I do not believe that half the Presidency team are in practice, whereas I believe that every one of the Hindus is. The Presidency team, if in form, ought to beat the Hindus easily, but is it in form? Time will show. In any case I am sure it will be a very enjoyable and sportingly fought out match and may the better side win.

THE LATE MR. POLLARD. I should like to be allowed to express my deep regret at the death of John Pollard. He was one of the most widely liked and respected men in Bombay. Some years ago he was a keen oarsman. Indeed, in everything John Pollard did he was keen and straight. He will be missed by very many who had found him a true friend.

HYDERABAD NEWS AND NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, FEBRUARY 23.

THE NIZAM.

HIS HIGHNESS is at the Panch Mahalla Palace, where he took up his residence on the day of the Lungar. It is said that the best portion of his time is spent in the disposal of State papers and that he is engaged sometimes for seven or eight hours at a stretch in scrutinising the official records submitted to him.

THE ROYAL VISITORS.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince George and Conrad after a stay here of one week, left for Madras on Wednesday morning. Owing to the Mohurrum, no exchange of visits or other public functions were got up in their honour. The Hon'ble the Resident however waited upon them at Bashir Bagh on one occasion immediately after their arrival. Before leaving they expressed themselves gratified with the arrangements that were made for their stay here, and thanked Mr. G. M. Warner, Superintendent of the Municipality, who was deputed to be in attendance upon them, for his attention to their care and comfort.

THE RESIDENT.

The Hon'ble the Resident, with Mrs. and Miss Bailey, will leave for Ooty about the end of next month for the hot weather. It is announced that the "At Home" at the Residency which will take place on Tuesday, the 12th proximo, will be the last of these fortnightly functions this season.

A SHIKAR TRIP.

Nawab Faridoon Jung, Bahadur, will be accompanied by General and Mrs. Hamilton in his next shikar trip early next month in the Warrungal District. By the way, the arrangements with regard to the reception and accommodation of Lord Kitchener and his party at the shooting camp are almost complete. Captain Gledstanes, who was sent in advance by His Excellency to look after the arrangements, was here for about a week as the guest of Colonel the Nawab Afsur-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, and has now proceeded to Camp.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

It is reported that the authorities of the Bank of Bengal contemplate opening a branch at Aurangabad very shortly. The sub-agency opened at Secunderabad a few months ago has now become well established, and the question at Secunderabad is, how they were able to get on all these years without such an establishment. Mr. H. Fisher, the sub-agent in charge, is to be congratulated on this successful result within so short a time, which is entirely due to his energy and devotion to the duties that devolved on him.

THE NIZAM'S RAILWAY.

The new arrangement for running a train from Secunderabad at 1 p.m. daily in connection with the Calcutta Mail to Madras by the East Coast Railway at Beswada is very much appreciated by the general public. In fact, this is only a restoration of the old system of work, the temporary cessation of which caused some inconvenience to the poorer classes, who generally take this route when they have to go to Madras, on account of its comparative cheapness, as they had to wait for nearly a day at Beswada. The local train service between Hyderabad and Bolarum has also become very popular. It has brought the city and the suburbs into much closer touch with each other, and the advantages to business people and the general public are incalculable.

PUBLIC NUISANCES.

The numerous letters which are being published in the "Bombay Gazette" under this heading during the last few days are very entertaining to those who want to make a comparative study of the state of affairs here. Most of the nuisances enumerated by correspondents are more or less the same, and taking into consideration the fact that they are the most crying evils existing in Bombay, it is not possible to estimate in what language the complainants would give expression to their feelings if they had to pass a few days amongst us here. If your "crying needs" were the only ones we had to put up with here, we would unhesitatingly do so and still consider ourselves in Elysium. Hyderabadees would pronounce your correspondents to be fastidious if they have nothing more serious to complain about. We put up, and we are capable of putting up, with greater evils, any one of which would upset their equilibrium. The state of the roads, the state of the gutters, the arrangement of latrines, the dust pervading the atmosphere into the innermost recesses of one's habitation, the milk and ghee supply, the feeding of milch buffaloes and cows with "leath" and other rubbish, the deposit of sweepings and washings in the Musi River, the absence of markets and the permission to sell all kinds of rotten vegetables, fruit, meat, dried fish, and other articles in public thoroughfares and nooks and corners, the extreme indifference of the police constables to the obstruction of public roads by camels, elephants, cattle, carts, and pedestrians all at one time, the use of public roads as play-grounds for street urchins to fly kites, play marbles, fight and all else, the free use of public roads for brawls, obscene songs, and general merrymaking of drunken men and women, the beggars and lepers incessantly worrying people at home or abroad at all times of the day and night, the license of big men to motor or drive over the poor with impunity, the cheating of petty shopmen and shroffs, the free use of tomtoms, "nakans and naobaths," in crowded localities at all times of the day or night in season and out of season, the absence of any regulation of fares for "jutkas" and other hackney carriages, and the invariable quarrels arising from their use especially the former, the inefficient watering of the few roads that are supposed to be watered and the absence of watering of more than 95 per cent. of the roads, the limited lighting of roads up to only 11 o'clock in the night and the absence of any light whatever on moonlight nights, whether the moon is shining or not, and many other evils, "too numerous to detail" as the auctioneer would have it, are our lot here. We have, however, no will in the matter, as the administration of these matters is in the hands of a patriarchal Government!

THE JUSTICES' ELECTION.

Some Pointed Reflections.

[BY AN IMPARTIAL CORRESPONDENT].

THE Anti-Caucusites appear to have gone out of the domain of calm and mature reasoning in giving the recent Justices' Election a racial character, and in averring as persistently as they have done that the result of the election is a "blow to local self-government." I do not propose to import into this expression of views the hysterical hyperbolisms which have been uttered and written; but to deal with the issues that have been raised against the Caucus in a dispassionate spirit and from a purely practical point of view. Before, however, proceeding to discuss some of the arguments that have been propounded with regard to the cause and effect as it is seen to-day, the question of "influence" needs careful analysis; for on this would appear to hinge the case that has been brought against the Caucusites. Influence may be exercised for evil as well as for good, and it is within the facts to state that the anxiety of those who have "influenced" the conduct of affairs has had for its object the making of the occasion a parent of settlement rather than a nursery of future antagonism, which the Anti-Caucusites appear to be so assiduously trying to do, wittingly or unwittingly.

It has not yet been shewn that the "influence" laid to the charge of the Caucusites belongs to the category of evil; while, on the other hand, if the voice of a large majority be taken as the invincible test of the fitness of things, such majority has expressed itself otherwise in the most emphatic manner. The Anti-Caucusites would appear to have lost sight of the fact that they have in effect charged the majority of the body of Justices—their own countrymen—with that amount of weakness of character which, if it have existence, would disqualify them for the position of distinction that they hold as custodians of the public peace—one of the most honourable positions that appertain to civic life. It can only be supposed that the charge has been as thoughtlessly made as it is unfounded, and I venture to hope that it will not be seriously persisted in; for, if so, then, as the large majority of J. Ps. is made up of Natives of India—to use a Statutory phrase—it would proclaim that non-Europeans are unfitted for the positions of trust and responsibility that the Government has placed them in—a proposition that the impartial thinker would, I am sure, be sorry to accept or endorse. Indeed, it is gratifying to be able to say that, notwithstanding the acrimony that has been manifested, the Justices of the Peace, in Election-meeting assembled, observed the decorum and obligations that attach to their office and became thereby exemplars to the populace of the amenities that should govern public meetings under all circumstances. It would have been a deplorable circumstance if it were otherwise—the picture of Justices of the Peace offending against the principle that gives them their existence in a system of civilised and constitutional government is one that has not yet been witnessed, and it is to be hoped never will be witnessed.

As to the racial character that it is sought to attach to the Caucus, the reader would do well to scrutinise the figures of the Election and to benefit by the moral that flows from them. The number of Justices has been given as 567 and the number that voted as 453: therefore 79·89 per cent exercised the right of franchise, comprised of—

156	Europeans	or	27·51 per cent.
105	Parsees	,,	18·51 ,,
102	Hindus	,,	17·98 ,,
61	Mahomedans	,,	10·75 ,,
20	Portuguese	,,	3·50 ,,
9	Jews	,,	1·56 ,,

the result being that 4,388 votes were obtained by the sixteen Caucusites and 2,306 by the remaining thirteen, which gives averages of 274·25 and 177·30, respectively; and this must be taken as the relative strength of the two sides, representing the value of a practical expression of the

which is as unhealthy as it is fatuous. In so doing, he would also practically live down—if not wholly, in a large measure—the antipathy which, according to the result of the Election, he has incurred in the opinions of his compatriots.

Let it be supposed that an appeal to the law would have the effect of annulling Mr. Sulleman Wahed's Election and of causing in its wake either a new election or the continuance for another three years of the party now voted out of office, the possession thus attained would be divested of glory, in that it would be snatching, on a technicality, a position which is declaredly not sympathetic with the voice of the majority, which has been heard and has demonstrated its wishes by declaring that there are at least sixteen better men in Bombay than Sir Pherozeshah Mehta—indeed, the position would be both invidious and inglorious, and certainly would not be productive of any good for the next three years. Nor should it be forgotten that the repudiation of the public voice now would divest it not only of its past glories in the effect claimed, tacitly or volubly, for Sir Pherozeshah Mehta; but it would as well have the effect of detracting from its potency on future occasions. And why may it not be that, three years hence, the next election would result in the reinstallation of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta in the civic chair that he appears so much to covet. The alternative that may result from an appeal to the law is a new election; and if such occur, there should be no doubt that the result would be that the present situation would be ratified—in, perhaps, a more pronounced manner than it has been. On the other hand, the infusion of some new blood into the deliberations of the Corporation seems very desirable; while, if the outgoing members think otherwise, they would be wise in their generation if they demonstrate the courage of their convictions by letting the next three years vindicate their views and thus practically vindicate them.

Before concluding the expression of my views on this interesting impasse in the course of events Municipal, I wish to draw attention to the inglorious nature of the efforts that seek to find a *locus penitentiae* in the sanctuary of the Chief Judge of the SmallCause Court—inglorious, in that the defeat will not have been accepted according to the time-honoured traditions affecting victor and vanquished, nor even in the humbler spirit that illustrates the teaching that "he who fights and runs away lives to fight another day;" while the other—and perhaps more potential—aspect is that the legal maxim which debars a benefit arising to the contributories to a wrong is expected to be sacrificed to a travesty of fact in favour of what is manifestly in conflict with the *lex scripta*. I refer to the case stated against the Caucus and the response thereto, as well as the declaration of the gentleman who was formally proposed—by the Anti-Caucusite party—and duly elected to fill the office of Chairman of the Election meeting. The Anti-Caucusites made a protest against the legality of the situation, and the protest and response having been heard, they were defeated. If they had the courage of their convictions and felt that the weight of the law was in their favour, they should have retired—refusing to vote and thereby to take part in an unlawful proceeding, being assured tha the appeal to Cæsar would have resulted in a pronouncement one way or the other: if the protest was one that was covered by the mantle of good law, a fresh election would of necessity have resulted, on the principle that a legality could not flow from an illegality, or alternatively they would have found themselves in no worse position than they are now. But having exercised their votes and attempted to benefit by them, thereby actively accepting the Chairman's pronouncement, it is surely against reason for them to seek thereafter to benefit by a wrong to which they have been conspicuous contributories. As a matter of fact, the Anti-Caucusites, in this view of the facts, appear to be anxious to wrench two votes for themselves—the one in which they signally failed and the other the objective by which they hope to succeed. It may, however, be that the calmer thinkers amongst their number will quell the spirit of revolution which after all may be, in fact, the rabid and irresponsible outpourings of the minority in their number; and therefore the rumours about an appeal to Cæsar may be unfounded, and in that light it would be reasonable, perhaps, to leave the possibilities of the future. Add to this the jeers, hisses, and declamations to which the Caucasites—nay, all Europeans—were treated on their exit from the Palace of Judicial Peace and the tragic "Peace! be still" display which Sir, Pherozeshah Mehta made after the *oi polloi* had delivered themselves of their best declamations and invectives—which certain English gentlemen courteously acknowledged by raising their hats—and it may be taken that their leader then decided that the inevitable had occurred and had to be accepted with heroic and submissive resignation.

It therefore remains now for both sides to join in the acclaim *Le Roi est mort, vive le Roi!*—

NEMESIS.

THE DECCAN RELIEF ACT.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council The Hon'ble Mr E. M. H. Fulton will move a Bill further to amend the Dekkhan agriculturists' Relief Act of 1879. The following is the statement of objects and reasons:—

The object of this Bill are firstly to confer upon the Civil Courts wider power to enquire into and examine the real nature of monetary transactions to which agriculturists are parties and secondly to introduce a desirable reform in the procedure at sales in execution of the decree of a Court of land belonging to agriculturists.

With regard to the first object there is strong reason to believe that the real nature of monetary transactions between agriculturists and moneylenders is frequently misrepresented in the documents recording such transactions with the intention of avoiding the wholesome scrutiny of the Courts under the provisions of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act. At the same time doubts have arisen as to the extent to which enquiry can be made into and effect given to the real nature of these transactions by the Courts under the present law relating to the record and proof of such transactions by documents. In particular, the desirability of enquiring into and giving effect to mortages made under the cloak of sale-deeds has recently been the subject of strong representations from the bench of the High Court. It is therefore proposed by clause 2 of this Bill to confer on the Courts full power to enquire into and determine the real nature of monetary transactions in proceedings to which agriculturists are parties and to go behind the documents with a view to deciding the suits according to the real nature of these transactions and not according to their purport as misrepresented in the documents, conformably to the spirit and intention of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

With regard to the second object the present system under which land in this country is liable to be sold in execution of a decree of a Civil Court for whatever price it may realize at an auction sale has for many years been the subject of adverse comment. The Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, which was recently before the Council of the Governor General, accordingly recommended an amendment of the Code to enable the Civil Courts to set aside such auction sales not only on the ground of irregularity in their conduct but also on the ground of inadequacy of the prices realized. The Select Committee's recommendation, however, has not as yet been carried into practical effect owing to the subsequent withdrawal of the whole Bill. It it therefore sought to introduce into this Presidency without farther delay this desirable reform so far at all events as auction sales of land belonging to agriculturists are concerned. It is believed that this can most conveniently be effected by a slight amendment of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, of which the principal provisions have now been extended to the whole Presidency. It is accordingly proposed by clause 3 of this Bill to add a section to the Act empowering Collectors, to whom the control of auction sales of land belonging to agriculturists has been entrusted under section 320 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to set aside such sales whenever the prices realized appear to be inadequate and to direct the holding of fresh auction sales. This enactment is proposed without prejudice to the introduction hereafter of a wider and more general measure in the Council of the Governor General.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

We would remind our readers that there are now but four nights before this popular place of entertainment closes and the last programmes will be among the best. The opportunity should not be lost. At the children's matinee this afternoon two gold and one silver watches will be given away amongst the children. All will have an equal chance.

PUBLIC NUISANCES.

And How to Abate Them.

"Public Nuisances and How They may be Abated." Rs. 50 prize to Correspondent who enumerates the Ten Greatest Public Nuisances in Bombay City and suggests the Best Means of Abating Them. Letters received by Editor up to the evening of the 19th instant are still in the competition.

XLIX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Following are the nuisances enumerated and respective remedies suggested, to compete for your Rs. 50 prize.

I. Gharrywallas sometimes refusing to ply their gharries and very often annoyance is caused by exacting more hire than otherwise codified.

II. Begging is made a free trade of, (strict rules against it as in Englaud.)

III. Lepers increasing in numbers endangering public life. (If the present asylum is full, more accommodation be supplied.)

IV. Music and the discordant gramaphone is played till small hours in the morning at the expense of neighbours' sleep. (Time, say up to 11-30 must be made to be observed by the music parties as the closing time of mirth.)

V. Footpaths are many but no great use is made of them and people are allowed to walk in the middle of the road to the great annoyance of the driving public and cyclists. (Special police care.)

VI. Roads need watering and when watered they are made slushy hence trouble and annoyance to pedestrians and cyclists. (Better supervision).

VII. Sometimes people have to wait at the railway gates, to cross the lines, for 30 to 40 minutes. (Overbridges to be erected where possible or unnecessary keeping of the gates closed avoided.

VIII. Scores of people have to wait at tramway junctions for seats in tram cars, cars go pass full to the seat, leaving the anxious heads to try the following car, but the following car is equally full. (Number of cars must be increased.)

IX. Water-supply very defective and sometimes no water on the Bunder flats for days together. (Better arrangements and larger receptacles made to hold more water.

X. Vagrant dogs are frequenting the streets and very often turning rabid, (total extermination of such dogs.)

F. R. C.

L.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

1. Adulteration of Milk and Ghee.
2. Prevention of Cruelty to animals on a much firmer basis than at present.
3. Better drainage System throughout Bombay City and Suburbs; attention to Dust Bins and prevention of Bad Smells.
4. Lepers and others affected with dangerous diseases on Public Highways.
5. Overcrowding of Trams. Appropriation of same by Municipality, and better supervision given to taking up and alighting of passengers from Cars.
6. Stray Dogs and attention to taking out licences by owners.
7. Begging on Public Roads.
8. Watering of Roads.
9. Public Conveniences.
10. Public Conveyances on Hire.

i. ADULTERATION OF MILK AND GHEE.

In placing the above first, I do so because I consider it one of the most important; as purity of Food and Drink goes all towards adding to the stamina of our Indian Empire and nations in general from the infant to the adult. Adulteration of Milk specially to the infant is exceedingly serious, often adding largely to the mortality of our infantine race, and I should say that the only possible remedy would be to appoint *trustworthy Inspectors* whose duties would be to inspect all cowsheds, seeing to proper drainage of same, and that they are daily flushed with Phenol, cleanliness of delivery Carts, Churns, and Milk Cans. In fact I should like very much to see similar spring Carts, Churns, and Cans as used by the "West End Belgravia Dairy Co., London." Not to say we must follow out that old saying. "When in Rome do as Rome does?" But rather go one better and improve upon the old system. In fact I feel confident that if a good solid Milk Company was floated in not only Bombay but all our large Indian cities, it would pay handsomely. Another important duty would be that of testing all milk arriving by train and being delivered throughout the city; inspection to be of a surprise nature and without notice of any kind. Further each Purveyor should be held responsible for purity of all milk sold by him, and their servants supplied with badge, number and name of Purveyor, and in every case of adulteration, summons to be issued—slight fine for first offence with warning of severe fine for future cases brought against same; this is in my opinion the only remedy and should be most strictly enforced.

Regarding adulteration of Ghee this is also of vast importance on account of its general use for cooking and food purposes, which should essentially necessitate it being absolutely pure, but I regret to say that in numerous cases stale fat and other matter combined are melted down in the making of Ghee, which when used often cause continual sickness, more especially amongst the native populace. To avoid this the Municipality should again appoint Inspectors, who should deal with every individual case as suggested by me regarding prosecution of Milk Purveyors. This would not only be the means of preventing sickness and death amongst the Infantile race, but would be a great boon and blessing to all concerned, further fines inflicted would add, I am certain, largely to the upkeep of Staff, expenses of Court, those dealing with Law and Justice and possibly our Municipality.

ii. PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

There is nothing more brutal to my mind than the infliction of heavy loads and severe thrashings given far too often to three especial dumb Animals viz. Horse, Ox, Buffalo which are of extreme value to India. Brutal especially so on account of their being dumb and not being able to retaliate; and apart from us having Railways I am afraid we should all be put to very great inconvenience if we did not have their services. Therefore it becomes us all as citizens of an important city like Bombay, to endeavour by all means possible to stamp out this existing evil, and I would strongly suggest that the S. P. C. A. be improved upon, i. e. increase of staff-inspectors, and a Public Board of management selected from different Christian Societies, and those of the public who would take a special interest in the same. Their Inspectors should be allowed to prosecute every case of cruelty brought forward, as I consider that our Police have far too much to attend to in the ordinary course of Law and Order. At the same time I am sure that these in authority connected with same would continue to render all possible assistance with the aforesaid Society." Further as I consider it sometimes bad form to put forward comparisons with other cities of the world, I shall refrain from doing so in this occasion as I consider we have gentlemen quite equal to undertake the work of any Society of this or any other kind here in Bombay.

iii. DRAINAGE SYSTEM.

In order to go hand in hand together with our Bombay Improvement Scheme, wherein Bombay is certainly far ahead of Calcutta, I would strongly advise the carrying out of a systematic Pipe Drainage throughout the City and its Suburbs such as Byculla and through to Parel, the poorer districts as well as in city Central and Marine Lines and for the same to be carried far out into the Sea.

Regarding rubbish and all kinds of foul refuse each house-holder should be provided with a square zinc iron tub more serviceable than a round one, and he should be held responsible for cleanliness of same, and Condy's fluid added daily would prevent sickness, and also assist our Municipality from which the public sometimes expect so much and never render any assistance to those in authority and to whom we as public citizens owe so much—Europeans and Natives alike. "Honor to whom honor is due." Any neglect should be dealt with accordingly.

iv. LEPERS AND DISEASED PEOPLE ON PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

In dealing with the Leper question we must humanely sympathise with those afflicted with this terrible disease in fact the worst that Medical Science has to deal with on account of their being absolutely incurable, but at the same time when they are allowed to roam about the city as mendicants, they are much more liable to spread this dreadful disease than if they were confined to Homes of which I am given to understand there are several fine Institutions for that purpose; I suppose the two principal reasons why they prefer roaming the streets are (1) That of freedom; (2) On account of the possible vast amount of charity bestowed upon them as mendicants. Chiefly I should say on account of the latter, but nevertheless as they are also when begging a public nuisance, it is only just and fair to the safety of the general public that where found, they should be removed immediately to some Home; same with regard to other cases of less dangerous nature.

v. OVERCROWDING OF TRAM-CARS.

The above question is one of considerable importance to the general public and as regards appropriation by the Municipality it will be of very great advantage in my opinion both as regards a possible better control and also financially, further details of which I will deal with later on in my letter. I will now go back to the former part of my letter—overcrowding of cars in Bombay; I very much regret to say is carried on more largely than in any other city in India, and it would be certainly unfair and very narrow-minded on my part if I attached all the blame to the Management and their servants as I have on numerous occasions seen Conductors persuade by all means possible not only natives but Europeans Car to board the Tram registered to carry only a certain number and still in order to prevent delays they have been allowed—the latter—to stand behind. Now this should not be—because we are expected to show an example to the native, further it lays the Conductor open to trouble from two sides:—(1) Liable to fine through his own Department, and (2) liable to prosecution by police for overcrowding. Therefore I consider that we should at all times carry out the Bye-laws set down by the Tramway Department, and where passengers refuse to leave cars and give correct name and address when asked, then there should be no alternative but to hand them over to nearest Constable; but I certainly think that much more consideration should be shown to the public by running cars to time, repairing of all old Stock, and placing extra cars on during the busy part of day and evening, and also special arrangements made for meeting extra rush of passengers during holiday seasons.

Further, Roll Indicators giving destination to should be fixed in front of all cars and not at side, and lit up at night so that they can be seen from a distance. Better attention should be given to seating of Ladies, prevention of smoking in non-smoking seats. All cars should be brought to a stop when passengers are alighting, in order to prevent falls and possible accidents. Conductors should give a better look out for passengers, as it very often happens that many a would be passenger loses a car and often compelled to hire a Gharry. More attention and care should be given by Conductors in issuing tickets to their proper destination—arguments very often arising from same through fault of conductors, Further conductors should at all times see that passengers alight on proper side and not in face of cars coming from opposite direction. No doubt there are a few points here that may possibly be of great advantage especially so now that we are having an Electric Tram Service throughout.

Now regarding appropriation of the Tramways by the Municipality. If an example of working and profits are to be taken from Tramways worked abroad under Municipal control (pardon my reference elsewhere); then I consider the purchase of the Bombay Tramway System an excellent one both from a financial point of view and advantageous to the public, especially at the commencement, if terms could only be arranged with the London Board of Directors and those present here, and as regards capital there would be absolutely no difficulty of raising same by our Municipality, the best in India should it be required at all.

VI STRAY DOGS.

In Bombay and throughout India this is certainly a dangerous nuisance, as in the hot season so many cases of Hydrophobia occur through persons and children being bitten by stray dogs, and in the majority of cases prove fatal, before they can reach that splendid Institution for treatment of these cases. And if I may suggest as a possible remedy that stray pariah and other dogs found in the streets, without any apparent owner, be collected more oftener than at present, useless ones shot immediately and more valuable ones retained in a Dogs Home for one month, and if not claimed after the expiration of that time to be sold, and expenses of up-keep defrayed thereby, if claimed by owner same to pay cost of keep and produce licence held for same, if not produced further licence to be taken out before dog is handed over. Any dog not found under proper control owner to be warned on the first occasion, on the 2nd to be prosecuted. Licences should be taken out every year, and one License Inspector might be appointed to make surprise calls in order to see that licences are held. Same should be registered, number given and same stamped on small round tin plate and fixed to the dog.

VII. BEGGING ON PUBLIC ROADS.

An unfortunate nuisance which in Bombay is more prevalent and throughout India than I suppose any part of the world, more specially so on account of the amount of freedom allowed to the native which is an absolute solid fact, as in comparison in Great Britain persons found begging in any shape or form are taken into custody under the Vagrancy Act. Here when passing especially in Tram-cars you are molested by beggars of all descriptions, some with broken arms, legs Elephantiasis, Blind, Deaf, festering sores, and every class of disease possible. As in the case of Lepers these persons should be compelled to stay in Homes of which I believe there are many in India for that purpose, and it is extremely ungrateful when so many wealthy Natives of all classes contribute largely towards these Homes for their benefit and advantages of same not taken, but probably imposed upon unawares by these beggars by extending further charity to them on the streets.

VIII. WATERING OF ROADS.

On a windy and dusty day especially in the summer when we are taking our drive or walk there is one useful man the "Bhistee" who comes in extremely handy not only in Bombay but every city and town throughout India. This is the old style—in fact it dates back to the very ancient times and although up to the present useful in their way, still we are expected to move with the times. Therefore we should adopt a more serviceable and less wasteful style of laying the dust of our city (Bombay), and as the style which I suggest will not take away the livelihood of the "Bhistee" and that is to have square water carts built in Bombay made of zinc, revetted etc., same to be driven by one horse, which would be more suitable in every respect, and there would not be the waste of water occasioned by the present "hose and water Bhistee" system. For that matter if my suggestion is accepted as useful I am willing to give plans, which possibly may be an improvement on those at present used in London. I do not consider use of any oil useful for laying dust of public roads, in fact, if anything at all, likely to be dangerous to Traffic.

IX. PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The present system of so-called Public conveniences are a disgrace to any city, being open to the public gaze and absolutely nothing decent about them. Now Bombay is very much older than one rising city of not very many years standing "Perth" in "Western Australia" and they are far ahead of Bombay in this respect their style is underground, built in with Doulton's ware and white tiled, every convenience and a small charge only including even wash and brush up. The fact of it being more of a European city than Bombay makes very little difference as the same system could be adopted here either below or above ground. For "Europeans only" charge of 1 anna (natives separate conveniences) a charge of 1 pice only which would be much better than the disgusting fashion of squatting any and everywhere, and this would not interfere with their habits of creed or sect of religion, but would go towards improving them.

X PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.

Much attention could be given to the above subject but I am afraid to dwell too long on account of taking up too much of your valuable space. But I would like to suggest that an Inspector of Gharries be appointed to examine all gharries daily on hire at two main streets. To see that each driver is supplied with book of fares' harness in thorough repair, horse in good condition and gharry up to a proper standard for hire. Also gharrywallas to be taken and summons issued. Instructions should be more strictly compelled to adopt; the rule of the road and excessive rate of driving number of Gharrywalla to be taken and summons issued. Instruction of police to be more strictly obeyed when they give the order to stop of course we can not expect the same from a native driver of Bombay and India in general as a London Jehu, but still there is certainly very much room for improvement all round.

W. BURNSIDE TAYLOR,
"Patient"
St. George's Hospital.

LI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

(1) NEWS-PAPER BOYS.

Sir,—These pests are certainly very irratible to the Bombay public, for their euphonious wailing may be heard within a radius of a hundred to two hundred yards. One may be taking a quiet nap of a Saturday afternoon, when suddenly he's awakened by a loud cry of "English Mail." This nuisance is only one of the many others which afford every means of annoyance. Another for instance is the manner in which they endeavour to rid themselves of their respective papers, you may be enjoying a brisk walk along the Bunder Road or the vicinity, when suddenly you find a paper planked under your nose and followed up by a vociferous yell of "Bombay Gazette" you fling him aside uttering a few unmentionable expressions, but it's not long before you encounter another of these boisterous villains. This time it's not "catch-it" but Hide-oh-Kate. Now your temper is at its zenith and you feel inclined to smother the fellow, but somehow or other you manage to control your striking passions and warn him by saying "Hide old chap or I'll give you a hiding." It goes without doubting that these pestilential beings are a great nuisance to the public.

REMEDY.—The best way to prevent these intolerable boarish news-boys from yelling at the tip-top of their voices throughout the town, would be to provide them with liveries of very bright colours, thus attracting the attention of the public at once, at the same time a small placard bearing the name of the press should be attached to the back and front of the dress. I'm quite sure no yelping would be required if state of affairs were such, because it's not their melodious howling that impresses one to buy a paper, far from it, it only stirs your temper up to boiling point, and you often find yourself very near a striking point.

(2) BROKERS AT GRANT'S BUILDINGS.

There's quite enough traffic at Grant's Buildings without these Marwaries and brokers making a regular thoroughfare of the entrance to Arthur Bunder. Not to say their business is of short duration, no far from it, the whole blessed evening from 3 to after 6 p.m. Those residing in the blocks are very much inconvenienced by this daily assemblage, especially cyclists. One may ring his bell till its tone sounds more like a tenor falsetto, but you'll not get many of them to budge. They rush about from side to side in a "don't-care" sort of style knowing very well that they won't be the sufferers should a collision take place. At the same time you've got to keep a watchful eye on the bullock carts or else you'll find your self neatly lodged between a couple of horns. What with trying to avoid carriages, carts and brokers on such a narrow road one can readily consider himself quite an amateur professional cyclist if he manages to ride through that mob without dismounting. The police alone have the power of preventing these gentlemen from making a regular rendevous of the entrance to Grant's Buildings, and I think they should take the law into their hands at once. There's quite sufficient space in the Brokers' Hall for them to attend to their business without blocking the public road and rendering it as I've mentioned before very unpleasant and inconvenient for cyclists and pedestrians.

(3) BICYCLE THIEVES.

These sharpers prowl about Bombay at all times of the year, anxiously awaiting an opportunity of exercising their clever tactics. Not long ago I myself had the misfortune of losing my bike, but through no negligence on my part. I left it under the staircase of a building, went upstairs and on my return shortly afterwards found it was gone, when I reported the matter to a police officer, he told me that five or six machines had already been stolen, and up to that date the police were utterly ignorant of the thieves. I must say that this kind of stealing causes a lot of uneasiness to cyclists. One can't leave his bicycle for a few minutes alongside a pavement or against the support of a building, unless he wishes to chance his luck of having it stolen. You may say that the pavement is no place for a bicycle. Yes that's true enough, but suppose you go into a shop you can't take your machine along with you, can you?

Certainly the police are not to blame, but as a remedy these thieves when caught should first be flogged, and then confined to gaol for a few months.

(4) PEDLARS.

These class of men are a great nuisance to the Bombay public, especially to those who reside between Middle Colaba and Fort. They wander about all day, but not without letting you know who they really are. One may be reading of an afternoon when suddenly a high pitched yell pierces the very door of his chamber "Ready made clothes Maimsahib," In a happy go merry style he passes by and what pleasure it affords you to think that this screech-owl is beyond all hearing, you continue with the chapter, but before you've scarcely read four lines another yell dins your ears for a while "Jerri-pa-ranah Maimsahib, Jerri." What are you to do, read on and be disturbed again or give it up as a bad job. Somehow or other quietness reigns supreme for a while, and the story being very interesting you make a second attempt to get through the chapter. But you've hardly set your eyes on the book when another pestilent cry finds its way through your window. This time its "Tala chabbee" (locks & keys), and throwing the book down in disgust you rush to the window to swear at the chap. With a lack-a-daisical-air he gazes up at you, loudly inquiring whether you have any old locks to repair. What can be more annoying?

The police should make these hawkers carry small bells about with them, thus avoiding the unpleasantness caused by their blood-curdling yells.

(5) BEGGARS.

These folk make it their business to prowl about the town all day, pestering the lives of these they chance to meet. Now for instance just take the market. Whether you are in a conveyance or not, it's quite a matter of indifference to them, they'll swarm around you by the dozen and ask for alms. All your endeavours to drive them away are in vain. In fact the more you say to them, the more they'll plead for help.

The police should remedy this, by not allowing these paupers to loiter about the town as they do.

(6) GHARRIWALLAS.

These individuals are very impertinent at times. They'll actually gallop their horses straight up to you and loudly implore you to hire their gharries. I'm alluding to the Fort. Besides this they always demand excessive fairs and are never satisfied with what they get. I mustn't forget to mention that those residing in Colaba are greatly inconvenienced for the want of gharries. There are two or three conveyance stands between the Point and Colaba Post-office, but chances are ten to one you don't see a carriage at any of the stands.

REMEDY.—We must again fall back on the police and ask them to remedy the nuisance and inconvenience rendered to the Bombay public by these awful fellows.

(7) ELECTRIC TRAMWAY POSTS.

These obstacles are not only a great hindrance to all possible kinds of traffic, but also a source of great danger to passers-by.

REMEDY.—One of the ways in which these impediments may be remedied, is by erecting the posts along-side the pavement, as done in Calcutta.

(8) STRAY DOGS.

These animals prowl about all parts of Bombay, not to say they are of good pedigree, on the contrary, ordinary half starved pariahs. They are liable to snap at one at any moment and may unfortunately lead to very serious consequences.

REMEDY.—The best way to get rid of them would be to have a police force manœuvring about the town armed with weapons of some sort (not fire arms). I'm sure this kind of sport would afford them great amount of pleasure, and we will certainly be very grateful to them after they have killed every stray dog.

(9) ROADS.

Some roads in Bombay are very much neglected and certainly need repairing, Wodehouse Road for instance is full of ruts, and cyclists get the full benefit of them. Stones protruding pierce the tyres of a machine, and you soon find you require an outer pair of covers.

REMEDY.—Well the Municipality can easily remedy this by repairing the roads.

(10) BOATMEN ON THE APOLLO BUNDER.

These fellows are next in merit to hawkers. Whether it be noon or dawn of day, it's quite the same to them. If two or three happen to spot you walking towards the Bunder they'll rush up to you and ask you to go for a sail. Shortly afterwards you'll find yourself surrounded by about a dozen boatmen, all jabbering to, ether and giving descriptions of their respective boats.

It's a great task to get rid of them, and unless you promise to give them a few kicks they won't leave you in peace.

They should be warned by the police not to rush about asking people to go for a sail. If they don't heed the warning they should be run in.

(11) BULLOCK CARTS.

Bullock-cart drivers are very careless as to how they drive. They run their bullocks from one side of the road to the other without thinking for a moment who or what is near them. Many a time while cycling, I've had a narrow escape from colliding with one of these two-wheeled vehicles, especially at cross roads.

REMEDY.—Policemen are there right enough to prevent these men from driving recklessly, but they are merely "Grecian statues," it takes a good bit to put them out. This nuisance would be remedied if these sepoys would only do the work they're supposed to do.

(12) CHURCH GATE STREET.

It's more like an ordeal than anything else to walk along this street between the hours of 10 a.m., and 6-30 p.m. Natives stand in the middle of the pavement listening to gramophones and phonographs and so obstruct the traffic which is so great. You've either got to make your way through the greasy mob or else take to the road and have the pleasure of being run over by a carriage or motor car. The police should not allow these men to obstruct the traffic as they do.

SEE AY KAY.

BOMBAY FLOWER SHOW.

2nd Annual Exhibition.

The second annual Flower Show to be held in Bombay opened yesterday afternoon on the Reservoir Ground at Malabar Hill, lent by the Bombay Municipal Corporation. The arrangements this year were a distinct advance on last year, the whole of the exhibits being housed under one spacious shamiana instead of in a number of small tents, which saved the plants from being damaged by the high wind, which last year nearly blew down one or two of the tents and greatly injured the blooms. The number of entries was less this year but the quality was of a higher average than in the former show, and the improvement shows that the incentive of last year's exhibition gave encouragement to the mallis. The gentlemen responsible for the show were Messrs. A. M. Tod, J. W. Cuffe, J. Kemble and W. Millard, who are to be congratulated on the result, although the Horticultural Society for Bombay, which it washoped would result from the first annual show, has not yet come into existence. The success of yesterday's show makes it obvious that there is room for a flourishing society. The Judges were Messrs. Krumbeigel of Baroda, and Professor G. A. Gammie of Kirkee. The band of the Royal Scots rendered selections of music during the evening. His Excellency Lord Lamington paid a visit to the show during the afternoon and there was a large and fashionable attendance, and among others present was Sir Sassoon David.

Major Cuffe was unavoidably prevented from attending, but he had taken great interest in the initial arrangements. There was no doubt a great deal of work to be done in connection with the show but it is to be hoped that another year the awards will be posted a little more expeditiously than was the case yesterday. The quality of the exhibits varied considerably. In the class for palms and cycads the competition was decidedly better than last year, with a fair sprinkling of the rarer kinds. One might perhaps expect a larger number of new introductions in a rich city like Bombay where the climatic conditions are so favourable for the cultivation of palms. Ferns were if anything less in display than last year, although the variety was equally good. Some of the plants madiatum Farleyense were very fine; considering that the plant is of a very delicate growth. Owing to the lateness of the season in Bombay annuals were not a good class. Bulbous and Tuberous plants in flower were hardly represented, nothing in bulbous plants being worth mentioning, but a few varieties of caladiums were noticeable. Climbers was a poor class, and the cut flowers were not conspicuously successful excepting some fine chrysanthemums. Bouquets and vases of flowers had given the *mallis* their opportunity, the lady competitors being nowhere by comparison. In the dinner-table decorations the two winning displays were very nicely arranged and the first prize awarded was given for a delicate arrangement of begonias, asparagus fern and Persian lilac, while the second table displayed fine colour effect with scarlet nasturtiums and parisies in mauve and ribbons. The first prize table decorations by a native servant was a very nice arrangement in nasturtiums. There were some very nicely grown flowers in the class for crysanthemums, but the nasturtiums class was an exceptionally poor show, notwithstanding the excellent prizes offered, and which had been much augmented since last year. The chief feature in fruits and vegetables was a fine exhibit from the Empress Gardens at Poona. The Show will be continued to-day and the awards will be given in these columns to-morrow morning.

The palm of the whole exhibition may be said to have gone to the dinner table decorations in which Mrs. Wagstaffe scored first honours, with Miss. Lastelle and Miss Edith A. Reed second and third respectively, while Mrs. Stanley Reed was also very successful.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NEW IDEAS IN TEA-GOWNS.

TEA-GOWNS and matinees are prettier than ever, and the very finest of lawns, batistes, and washing silks are used, and these are decorated to the utmost limit, nearly all having ribbon run through the places in the trimming. Indeed, they seem to be composed of lace insertion, and fine hand embroidery, with just enough of the batiste or silk to hold the rest together. It is almost a wonder how these fine things are made, so filmy and fragile do they look. Negligees that are made of Japanese material are much liked and are always charming in colour and effect. Pretty flowered crepe is a suitable material for these garments, and cotton crepes are also popular. Many of the tea-gowns are made in the Empire shape, and are extremely elaborate with their tucks and pipings of velvet. One smart tea-gown was in black accordion-pleated silk, trimmed with cream-Valenciennes lace and rich applique. A deep silk scarf was drawn through motifs of lace and tied in a bow in the front, finished with long fringed ends. The sleeves were gauged to the elbow and edged with frills of the lace and the skirt was trimmed with silk ruching in the Grecian key design. Another dainty design was in white accordion-pleated silk. The skirt was trimmed with graduated tucks and frills edged with Valenciennes lace. A deep flchu of the silk edged with accordion-pleted frills and Valenciennes lace and a large bow and ends of Liberty satin ribbon made an exquisite finish. Dainty little matinees are to be had in great variety. Many of them show quaint designs of birds and flowers on white and delicate coloured grounds. One pretty model was in pale pink crepe de chine trimmed with pearls and silver trimming, and was daintily tucked by hand. A large choux of soft satin with streamers was placed on the left side, and the sleeves had frills and ruches of accordion-pleated chiffon.

SPRING MILLINERY.

The greatest ambition in the way of millinery at the present moment is to have something which gives a touch of individuality. The early spring hats seem to have achieved this object and the inventive genius of some of the leading milliners has resulted in all manner of beautiful schemes many of which are remarkable for their originality. Some of the hats have trimmings consisting of large bunches of powdered-blue thistles and frosted white leaves. Bunches of edelweiss with the flower carried out in pale pastel shades in velvet and plush are being exploited with a certain amount of caution owing to the fact that the craze for edelweiss exceeded all limits a few years ago. Ostrich feathers are popular as ever and picture hats in pale dull shades of green trimmed with immense clusters of Japanese blue feathers or any shade that even remotely suggests Japanese colourings, are extremely chic.

SANITATION IN RUJPUTANA.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. ff. Mullen, I.M.S., Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Rajputana in his report just issued shows that City Ajmer Municipality have since applied for the services of an expert Sanitary Engineer to advise them regarding a thorough scheme of reform, and it is probable that a reference to the Government of India will shortly be made on the subject. A severe epidemic of Plague visited the province, and eleven States and Ajmer-Merwara were affected. Bharatpur suffered most severely, and nearly half the total deaths, which amounted to 22,263, occurred in that State. It is satisfactory to notice that the people show a readiness to adopt of their own accord the useful measures of segregation and evacuation. Apart from plague, the year, in spite of the prevalence of scarcity and famine in many parts of the province, was no the whole healthy, and the figures relating to fevers, eye diseases and ulcers show a large decrease compared with those of 1904. It is feared that the registration of vital statistics in the Native States is still very imperfect, but opportunities will be taken as they offer to impress the importance of reform. Improvement are gradually being effected in the Jails and Hospitals, but the embarrassed condition of the finances in many States prevents rapid progress in these directions.

THE HINDU TEAM

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir:—As a wrong impression seems to have been created by the letter over the initials G.H.N, appearing in your yesterday's issue I crave the indulgence of stating what the correct facts are:—

Your correspondent wishes to know on what grounds Mr. Agaskar was dropped out of the Team and Mr S. K. Divekar elected. If he had cared to enquire the claims of Mr. S. K. Divekar to this choice which was made after due deliberation by the Committee he would have spared the pains of inditing a letter in the strain in which he has thought fit to do. He is elected on grounds of being a Change. Wicket-Keeper and a Batsman, in supersession of Mr. Shivlal who was chosen last year.—Yours etc.

TRUTH.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a Lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

BOY CURED OF RINGWORM

Doctor Attended Him for Several Weeks without any Benefit—Friends Surprised at Result of Cure, and Mother

STRONGLY RECOMMENDS CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I am pleased to give you the particulars respecting the case of my son Cyril. Four years ago, he came home from school with ringworm. At once we had the family doctor who attended him for several weeks without any benefit, and told me he feared his head would have to be shaved. Seeing your advertisement I got one tablet of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment. Our friends, of course, were surprised at the result. He was quite cured, his hair began to grow at once, and in two months he had a lovely head of hair, and has it now. I strongly recommend Cuticura Remedies in all cases of ringworm. You are quite at liberty to use my experience for the benefit of others. Mrs. L. Huntley, 17 Fairthorn Road, Westcombe Park, Charlton, S. E., Eng., Apr. 5, 1906."

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Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment to heal the skin, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated, vial of 60) to purify the blood. A single set often cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; London, Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, Roberts, 5 Rue de la Paix. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

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You won't need to "hug the fire" in order to keep warm, and you won't "dread going outdoors," if your blood is rich, and if your general health is in good condition. It is only when your blood is poor and your health is run down that the cold goes through you like a knife.

Prof. James' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS,

Are an extremely valuable blood-making, blood enriching, strength-building,

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

THE LONGFELLOW CENTENARY.

THE Longfellow Centenary, to-day is to be observed with fitting ceremony at Cambridge, Mass., under the auspices of the Cambridge Historical Society, as well as at his birthplace in Portland. There will be much speech-making in the great Sandars Theatre, and perhaps some orator may recall the curious fact that Verlaine affixed Longfellow's title "Birds of Passage," in English, to a delicate group of descriptive poems very unlike those others of which he had pretty certainly never heard. The striking contrast between the two men gives point to the coincidence. Unlike many greater poets, Longfellow has been fortunate in inspiring musicians. There is Sir Arthur Sullivan's "Golden Legend," and Mr. Coleridge Taylor's fine "Hiawatha," not to speak of a shower of songs enjoying widespread Early Victorian popularity.

THE REAL "BLUMINE."

"E. H. W." sends us a long letter concerning the statement, recently quoted in our columns, by Mr. Alexander Carlyle, to the effect that "Blumine," in "Sartor Resartus," was not Miss Gordon, as Froude had imagined, but Miss Jane Welsh. On the subject of the "dramatis personae" of "Sartar," there was, our correspondent recalls, a very interesting article in the "Nineteenth Century" of September 1892, by Mr. George Strachey, then Minister Resident at Dresden, whose parents had a country house at Shooter's Hill, where Carlyle and Irving were constant visitors. Mrs. Strachey was a member of Irving's congregation at the Caledonian Chapel, and was sister of Mrs. Buller, to whose sons Carlyle was afterwards tutor. The Shooter's Hill family included a cousin of Mrs. Strachey, Miss Kirkpatrick—the "dear Kitty" of whom the letters and reminiscences speak in such intimate language, daughter of Colonel Achilles Kirkpatrick.

THE FULL CAST.

When Mrs. Strachey received a copy of Carlyle's "Sarter Resartus," which was published in the separate form in 1889, she at once identified the characters. "The story of the book," she said to her son, "is as plain as a pikestaff. Teufelsdrockh is Thomas himself. The Zahdarms are your uncle and aunt Buller. Towgood, or Toughgut, is young Charles Buller. Phillistine is Irving. The Duenna Cousin is myself. The rose garden is our garden with roses at Shooter's Hill, and the Rose-goddess is Kitty." Mr. Strachey adds: "That Blumine personified Miss Kirkpatrick has always passed in the family for a certainty, requiring no more discussion than the belief that Nelson stands on the column in Trafalgar-square" and he gives an amount of evidence on the subject which seems to put the matter beyond all doubt. Comparing "Sartor Resartus" with the "Reminiscences," he points out that Carlyle's first vision of "dear Kitty" was when she was busied among the roses and almost buried under them" at Shooter's Hill, while, according to "Sartor," the mansion of the Zahdarms had its garden house embowered amid rich foliage, rose clusters, &c.; and the fact that Miss Kirkpatrick's Christian names were Catharine Aurora has an evident bearing on the description in "Sartor" of the "many-tinted, radiant Aurora—fairest of Orient light-bringers," and of the Blumine as being in very deed "a Morning-Star."

MRS. PHILLIPS.

Miss Kirkpatrick, became Mrs Phillips, and a visit which she paid to Carlyle in his old age in 1868 was the cause of his writing her a most pathetic letter, wherein, Mr. Strachey says, may be recognised the confession of Dido, "agnosco veteris vestigia flammae." He also says that Mrs. Philips told him of her "having taken Tummus to task on the subject of the final gush in 'Sartor,' remarking You know you were never 'made immortal' in that manner." Besides, there are two incidents in "Sartor" which certainly seem fatal to the theory that Blumine is Miss Welsh. First, in the scene where "Teufelsdrockh was made immortal by a kiss," the "Duenna Cousin" had interfered and "they were to meet no more." Second, Teufelsdrockh afterwards saw approach a "gay barouche-and-four, servants and postillions wore wedding-favour; the happy pair were Herr Towgood and Blumine!"

Recently Professor Dowden unveiled a monument to Sir Samuel Ferguson in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin. The modern Irish literary revival, which has so fantastically resulted in the last few days in a direct conflict between Mr. W. B. Yeats and the Sinn Fein party, has somewhat obscured the Irish poets of the middle Victorian period, amongst whom Ferguson has been asserted by high authority to hold the foremost place. He is still remembered by his vigorous and popular poem, "The Forging of the Anchor," which has nothing distinctively Irish about it; but his Irish poems are somewhat in need of such an incident as the unveiling of this monument to recall attention to them. There is a very original genius to be seen in such a remarkable poem as "The Welshmen of Tirawley," but the moral of it is hardly calculated to appeal to the Sinn Fein, to whom any suggestion that the English conquest was a good thing for Ireland is anathema. Ferguson, in a well-known passage, tells us how Ireland was given up to civil warfare

"Till the Saxon Oliver Cromwell,
And his valiant, Bible-guided,
Free heretics of Clan London
Coming in, in their succession,
Rooted out both Burke and Barrett,
And in their empty places
New stems of freedom planted,
With many a goodly sapling
Of manliness and virtue;
Which while their children cherish
Kindly Irish of the Irish,
Neither Saxons nor Italians,
May the mighty God of Freedom
Speed them well."

SOME FAMOUS POEMS.

In poems like the famous "Cean Dubh Deelish" and "The Fair Hills of Ireland" Ferguson did much to popularise the ancient Erse sentiment which has in our own day been so beautifully revived by Mr. Yeats and his colleagues, who also tell us how

"There is honey in the trees where her misty vales expand,
And her forest paths in summer are by falling waters fanned;
There is dew at high noontide there, and springs i the yellow sand,
On the fair hills of holy Ireland."

But a stronger and a healthier note is struck in Ferguson's lament for the death of Thomas Davis, that

"Young salmon of the flood-tide of freedom
That swells round Erin's shore!"

The vapourings of the Sinn Fein are miasmatic in comparison to Ferguson's prayer that the fratricidal struggle which the Fenians of his day endeavoured to bring about might be averted by wiser counsels. He wrote:—

"But my trust is strong in God, who made us brothers,
That He will not suffer those right hands
Which thou hast joined in holier rites than wedlock
To draw opposing brands.
O many a tupeful tongue that thou madest vocal
Would lie cold and silent then;
And songless long once more, and often-widowed Erin
Mourn the loss of her young men.
"O brave young men, my love, my pride, my promise,
'Tis on you my hopes are set,
In manliness, in kindliness, in justice,
To make Erin a nation yet:
Self-respecting, self-relying, self-advancing,
In union or in severance—free and strong—
And if God grant this, then, under God, to Thomas Davis
Let the greater praise belong."

True Irish patriotism is better exemplified in Ferguson's strong and manly Celtic poetry than in much which nowadays passes under that name, and the monument which was unveiled by Professor Dowden should help to point its enthusiasts to a better path than some of them are inclined to follow.

MODELS FOR FICTION.

The question of the right of a novelist to utilise real models in his fiction has been raised again by Father Benson, whose last novel appears to have given offence to some readers who thought that they recognised a living person in the portrait of one of the characters. Father Benson has accordingly issued a manifesto in which he desires to "make it absolutely clear" that there is no such person in existence as he described. He goes on to say: "Except for a few mannerisms, taken by permission partly from one person, partly from another, and one conversation . . . taken from a report in a newspaper, there is not the smallest shadow of truth, so far as the author is aware, in any of the incidents, conversations, or implications related in the book." We have not read the novel in question and do not know whether the supposed original of "Christopher Beil" has any ground for annoyance at his alleged identification. But it seems clear that Father Benson's apology misses that point. It is just the adoption of such mannerisms as he acknowledges to have borrowed from life which is the "gravamen" of the charge occasionally made against novelists of holding up real persons to ridicule or opprobrium. They are usually recognised by the friends of the model, and it is then hastily assumed that the whole of the character involved is meant for a portrait or a caricature.

Florilin:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drop of the liquid Florilino sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all particles or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Florilino" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road London England.

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I think this is all I can say th time. Yours truly,
(Sd.) PTE. J. ROGERS.

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Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co, Sole Agents for *Madras.* — PHILLIPS & Co, Agents in *Bombay.*
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DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginimal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with Seyrs' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

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(THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.)

COLDS, COUGHS,

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is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

is the best remedy known for Coughs, Colds, Consumption Bronchitis and Asthma.

acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy Hysteria, Palpitation and Spasms.

is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism Gout, Cancer, Toothache Meningitis, &c

Always ask for "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE," and beware of spurious compounds of imitations. The genuine bears the words "DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Stamp of each bottle.

Sold in bottles. Prices in England 1/1½, 2/9, and 4/6 each

(Overwhelming Medical Testimony accompanies each bottle.)

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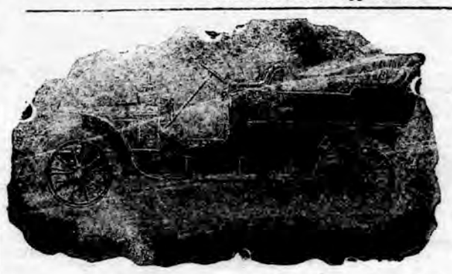

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Any make of British or Continental Cars supplied at special prices.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg. Bombay. Karachi. Calcutta. Madras. Rangoon. Colombo. Penang. Thaiping (Perak). Ipoh (Perak). | Medan, Deli (Sumatra). Singapore. Kwala Lompor. Bangkok. Batavia. Soumbaya. Manilla. Cebu (Philippines). Hongkong. | Foochow. Saigon. Shanghai. Tientsin. Hankow. Yokohama. Kobe. New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods as rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £575,000

HEAD OFFICE:

7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta. Lahore. Amritsar Kurrachee. Steamer Point, Entebbe. | Delhi. Bombay. Madras. Rangoon. Aden. | Cawnpore. Colombo. Mandalay. Newera Elya. Kandy. | Tuticorin Zanzibar. Mombasa Nairobi. Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON.
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager.*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 102.50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. B. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
OARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. *Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY. BANGKOK. BATAVIA. BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. COLOMBO. FOOCHOW. HAMBURG. | HANKOW. KOBE. ILOILO. LYONS. MANILLA. NAGASAKI. NEW YORK. PEKING. | PENANG. RANGOON. SAIGON. SAN FRANCISCO. SINGAPORE. SOURABAYA. TIENTSIN. YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

C. H. WILSON,
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£ 125,000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY. Manager.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,393,686·99

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay. Calcutta. Hong Kong. Kobe. Cebu. | Manila. City of Mexico. Shangai Yokohama. Penang. Panama. | Singapore. San Francisco. Washington, D.C Canton. Monterey.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43 Church Gate Street

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 20,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL FCS. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.

LONDON BANKERRS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, fortune, Storage Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc, on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandise to.

L. COMBE,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... „ 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND ..... „ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ..... „ 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Honolulu (Hawaii) | Shanghai, Hongkong, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Newchwang, Otaru | Tientsin, Changchun, Antung-Hsien, Ryojun (Port Arthur), Fengtien, Liaoyang, Dairen (Dairy) | Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo, Nagasaki, Moji, Bombay

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Albert Buildings, *Manager*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (Messrs. Tata and Sons, Bombay.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Raunarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

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		Rs.	as.	
La Lista, Regalia Elegante	in boxes of 50	2	12	Per box
Cherry Brandy, Flor Fina	,, 50	3	0	,,
Rareza, Royales	,, 50	3	8	,,
La Fortuna Diplomaticos	,, 50	4	0	,,
La Bolsa, El Aquila, Imperiales...	,, 50	5	0	,,
Mi Bella, Royales	,, 50	5	8	,,
La Flor de Medana	,, 50	6	0	,,
La Bolsa, Superiores	,, 25	4	8	,,
El Sol, Imperial with straw foils	,, 25	5	0	,,
La Zancbia, Spotted	,, 100	6	0	,,
La Real, ... in glass jar	50	6	0	,,
Victoria	50	5	0	,,
Flor de Alvarez	50	4	0	,,

CONTINENTAL HAVANAS.

Dona Anna, Flor Fina, Imperiales	in boxes of 50	12	0	per box
Vera, Flor Fina, Reina Victoria, with Gold Foils	,, 25	6	8	,,
Flor de Alma, Flor Fina Reina Victoria, Fina Silver Foils ...	,, 25	4	0	,,
Bouquets, Cigares du Luxe	,, 25	8	0	,,
Rothschilds, Honi Soit Qui Mal Y. Pe	,, 50	10	0	,,
American Eagle, Rothschilds	,, 26	3	0	,,
American Eagle Regalia del Principe	,, 100	7	8	,,
Perfectos, U. C.	,, 50	3	8	,,
Sensitivas, Sempre Viva...	,, 50	3	0	,,

MANILA PERLA DEL ORIENT.

La Perlas	in boxes of 25	3	0	per box.
Reina Victoria, Non Plus Ultra	,, 50	6	0	,,
High Life in the East	,, 50	4	0	,,
Regalia del Orient	,, 50	5	0	,,
Londres	,, 100	6	8	,,
Cortado Deliciosos	,, 100	7	0	,,

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ECONOMICAL

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The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel Residents and their Guest, only.

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A large LADIES' PAVILLION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their Friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the Drawing Room on any account.

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F. A. BOSCOLO, *Proprietor*

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Possesses high nutritive value.

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Supplies nourishment in sufficient quantity, and in proper and available form.

MALTED MILK soothes, strengthens, and increases vitality. It is an ideal diet for dyspeptics; a splendid food in typhoid and other fevers; and a full sustenance for sufferers from wasting complaints.

ABSOLUTELY UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No chemical preservatives, no adulterants, and no unaltered starch.

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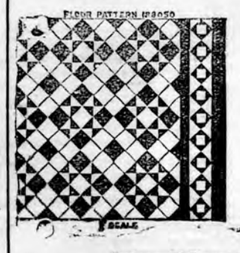

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New Zealand: HERBERT OXLEY & Co., Custom Street, East, Auckland,
Calcutta: D. T. KEYMER & Co.
Bombay: F. R. HILL & Co., Royal Insurance Buildings.

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The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

DINNEFORDS MAGNESIA **MAGNESIA**

S. & H. HARRIS'

SADDLE SOAP.

Sold by all Saddlers and Store-Keepers

Manufactory: LONDON, E., ENGLAND.

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LADIES—Open face, Silver	Rs.	95	
,, ,, ,, Gold	,,	260	
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GENTS.—Open face, Silver	Rs.	95	
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These Watches embody everything which horological Science can suggest to ensure the correct measurement of time.

Gents' Watch. View of Movement.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd., The Watchmakers of Western India, BOMBAY & POONA.

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SUPPLEMENT.

THE Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1907.

TELEGRAMS.

R. J. ROBB'S RESIGNATION.

ccession to the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 26.

r. J Robb, having resigned the Agentship of the ilkhand and Kumaon Railway and on the iration of his leave, in consequence of ill-lth, Mr. F. G. Lambert, the Resident Engineer, as Agent *vice* Mr. Polwhile, who has proceeded leave.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS AT ALLAHABAD.

Successful Charity Performance.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 26.

A highly successful performance of the farce ane" was given to a crowded house at the Rail-y Theatre at Allahabad last night by the talented mpany of the Allahabad Amateurs. Mrs. ldwell, in the title role scored a great umph, as did also Dr. Pollock as the "Butler," d Lieut. Hext as "Mr. Kershaw."

The performance, which was in aid of the Soldiers' stitute, will be repeated this evening.

THE ARRIVAL OF TRANSPORT "PLASSY."

The Hired Transport "Plassy" under the command of aptain F. Summers, arrived in harbour yesterday vening from Southampton, which port she laft on he 5th February and called at Port Said, Sues and den. She brought drafts and details, consisting of 5 officers, 16 ladies and 6 children, 728 non-commissioned Officers and men, 108 women, and 69 children. The "Plassy" arrived in harbour under a quarantine lag, having measeles on board. During the voyage wo deaths occurred. The following are the names f the officers :—

Lieut—Col W T Sevan, R A M C
Major and Mrs C W Reilly, R A M C
Major and Mrs G S Cartwright, R E
Major A B H Clerke, R F A
Captain O G Warwick 1st Devon
Captain C H Livring R F A
Captain G onder, A V D
Captain R F Houston A V D
Captain an Mrs R P Harvey and Child 2nd Berk Regt.
Captain W T Bromfield 2nd Leicester
Lieut A M Addison R F A
Lieut L G Hill Yorks
Lieut P C H Ireyon Dorsets
Lieut W P Littlewood 10th Hussar
Lieut A Campbell R E
Lieut H C H Smith 5 Rifles
Lieut D De Haig R E
Lieut L M Kent R E
Lieut H W Tomlinson R E
Lieut Walsh Pekenaam R E
Lieut J A McQueed, R E
Lieut J M Woolcombe D vour
Lieut I S Blackwell R A M C
Lieut and Mrs W H Simpson A V C
Lieut R W Mella d A V C
Lieut W H Walker A V C
Lieut A L Horner A V C
Lieut H J W Wilson I M S
Lieut J Taylor I M S
Lieut and Mrs McDowell I army
Lieut A D Stewart, I M S
Lieut C H Cr ss I M S
Lieut and Mrs R H Batt, I M S
Lieut J Morison, I M S
Lieut G S Hangston, I M S
Lieut F W Cragg, I M S
Lieut N S Simpson I M S
Lieut R F Hebbert, I M S
Lieut J F Joines, I M S
Lieut J Smalley, I M S
Lieut J S Leslie, I M S
Lieut C M Roberts, I M S
Lieut A P G Lorimer, I M S
Lieut H A Knight, I M S
Lieut G M Miller, I M S
Lieut H M Harburn, I M S.
Lieut F H Salisbury, I M S
2nd Lt C G P Gilliatt—Warwicks
2nd Lt J W Thomson-Glover-Irish Regt
2nd H D Minolumton-unattached List
2nd Lt R C Braddill Unattached List
2nd Lt C W Farquharson Unattached List
2nd Lt J D Ogilvy unattached List
2nd Lt I S Jobson, unattache List
2nd Lt. W J Coventry, unattached List
2nd Lieut N S J Pierson, unattached List
2nd Lieut A C E A Kaiss unattached List
2nd Lieut R G Hinde, unattached ist
2nd Lieut H J Norman unattached List
2nd Lieut L B Irivin unattach ed List
Revd N McSoldon-Chaplain
Revd J Ward Chaplain
Miss K Carvley Q A M N S I
Major Mrs Hacker R A M C
Lieut and Mrs Turner and child R A M C
Wife of Col Watts and child Notts and Derby
Wife of Col Todd R A M C
Miss Cox Q A M N S I
Miss Walker
Miss Smith
Major and Mrs B Holloway and Children I Army
Major Bingam I Army.
Major Stainforth
H Sredgen
Mrs A Cambridge
Miss Lewis Q A M N S I
Miss Sharpe

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

Second Day.

(FROM OUR YACHTING CORRESPONDENT.)

There was a really nice breeze for once in a way when the yachts began to get under way yesterday afternoon, and as it gradually shifted northward it was evident that it was likely to improve if anything. The first race on the programme was one for cruisers for a cup presented by the Commodore, Mr. C. T. R. Scovell. There were only two entries, the cruising element being conspicuous by its absence in Bombay. One was the well known racing yacht Eileen, considered a cruiser for the purposes of this race as she boasts a cabin of a kind, the other competitor being that staunch old ship the Isca. Isca went a way to a nice start, Eileen being a bit behind at the gun. It was a reach all the way round the course and although the Eileen went like a steamer actually when near home, soundly beating a fast motor launch which tried conclusions with her, she could not wipe off the heavy penalty she had to give to the old ship. Isca went splendidly all through being nicely suited by the strong breeze and won with plenty to spare. The next race was for Tomtits and six turned out, Lapwing being an absentee owing to an accident before the start, which put her out of action. The start was a very fine one, Meg timing it literally to a fraction of a second. On the first round Meg took the lead and was never passed again while Tomtit lying second all through was well ahead of the rest. Coralie, Maud and Midget sailed a fine race all through, Maud being handicapped by carrying away her bobstay during the race. Valkyrie went wrong on the first round through keeping away on the starboard tack too long and getting too far down tide. Meg won class prize easily. On the handicap, Coralie and Midget were absurdly leniently treated and took first and second respectively.

For the Pixie Class race only two turned out but nevertheless the race was full of incident. To begin with, Trixie mistook the time of start and went over the line in fine style at the first gun. She went some distance on her way before she discovered her mistake and did a majestic all-standing jibe which struck awe to the hearts of the onlookers. She made the best of her way back and was only a minute late at the start. On the run down, Trixie made up some of her lost ground but could not catch Pixie. After rounding South Karanja buoy, Pixie simply walked away from her opponent and led her by a tremendous distance at Sunk Rock. After rounding to the surprise of everyone, instead of bearing away for North Karanja, she proceeded to stand up along the Bombay shore and came right up inside Middle Ground only bearing away at Middle Ground bouy. Meanwhile Trixie had borne away at once and when the two met at the buoy was close on Pixie's heels. They could almost fetch home and a tremendous struggle took place. The race was in doubt up to the very last as Trixiee taking all her chances went about under Pixie's stern to finish. Pixie was a length ahead but Trixie had more way on and was coming up rapidly. They went past the schooner so close together that it was only just possible to separate them, the verdict being for Pixie by one second. The third race was for the A. B, & C. Classes combined. There were six starters Sean being an absentee. The start was time in hand and Mannikin was the first to be sent a way. She judged her time badly and was over a minute late on the line. Soon after starting she was in heavy trouble in the puffs with her canvas and did not notice a launch crossing her bows towing a string of boats. She had to bear right away to get clear and lost a lot. She soon got in her spinnaker and travelled all the better for it. Sayonara was next away nicely to time, with Yellow Peril the next to go. Melody came next and then Turquoise both well up to time. Sapphire was scratch boat but was having trouble with her topsail. When her warning went she was a long way up harbour trying to get up a jib header and at one time it looked as if she would be a week or so late. As it was, however, she at last got things to her liking and came down at a great pace and crossed the line from the wrong side to a foghorn accompaniment, coming round when just across and going off on her way only a little over a minute late. As the boats came back to the schooner for the first time it was seen that the first three had held their places fairly well though Yellow Peril had closed up on Sayonara. Turquoise had beaten Melody, while Sapphire had closed up a little on the latter. They all jibed round the Schooner and set spinnakers for the long run down to South Karanaja, Mannikin still with a good lead. There was still a fine breeze and there was a bit of a sea running at the lee mark which proved too much for the smaller boats. Turquoise began to go away on the beat home with Sapphire following her and the two had a fine race home. Turquoise was however too good for the other in the breeze and finished with a minute still in hand. Sapphire's performance was a fine one as she made up five minutes in weather which was not at all to her liking. Melody was third, while Manniking, having done very well in spite of misfortunes, was fourth.

To-morrow is Ladies' day and there is likely to be good sport which we hope will not be marred by any accident as was the case unfortunately last year, one boat losing her mast though not through the fault of the fair helmswoman.

Cruisers' Handicap Race for a Cup presented by Mr C T R Scovell—Sailed yesterday at 3 p. m.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Eillen	Scr	Mr N N Wadia	3 0	3 13 8	2 13 8
Isca.....	39 30	Mr H L Cleaver	0 0	5 38 40	2 0 10

Course No 21 = 15·8 miles—1st Prize won by Isca Wind N W by W Strength Fresh Time-limit—7 p m

Tomtits Class Handicap Race—Sailed yesterday at 3-15 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Tomtit.....	Scr	Mr J S N Milne and C A Wordsworth	3 15	5 28 51	2 13 51
Lapwing	3 42	R St J Gillespie Capt R E	0 0	Scretched	
Maud	13 33	Officers R E	0 0	5 55 5½	2 7 33½
Midget	17 25	Officers R A	0 0	5 35 53	2 3 28
Coralie.. ..	15 28	Major N Kuby R E	0 0	5 33 14½	2 2 46½
Valkyrie.....	11 36	Mr H E Johnson	0 0	5 40 49½	2 19 13½
Meg	Scr	Mr C H Byrne	0 0	5 25 59	2 10 38

Course No Special = miles. 1st Prize won by Coralie, 2nd Prize won by Medget and Class Prize won by Meg. Wind N W by W Strength Fresh, Time—limit 7 p m.

Name of Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by	Start at M S	Time of Arrival H M S
Melody.....	8 20	Mr J B K Macbeth	4 9	6 7 51½
Sapphire.....	Scr	Mr R H Hopkins Capt Muter	4 17	6 2 45½
Sayonara...	19 0	Mr A. L Whitell and A Erickson	3 58	6 13 14
Yelow Peril	15 0	Captain Lewllin	4 2	6 15 26½
Manikin ..	26 0	Officers R A	3 41	6 9 50
Jean..	47 0	Major L e and A C H Maclean	3 20	Scr
Turquoise...	5 0	Mr F J Preston	4 12	6 1 26

Course No 12 = 11·2 miles 1st Prize won by Turquoise and 2nd Prize won by Sapphire. Wind N W by W Strength Fresh Time-limit—7 p m

Pixie Class Race—Sailed yesterday at 3-25 p. m.

Name of Boats.	Time All'ces M S	Entered by	Start at H M S	Tfme of Arrival H M S	Corrected Time H M S
Trixie	.. Scr	Mr C D D Banberger	83 25	5 36 10	2 11 10
Pixie	... Scr	Mr J E Aspinwall		5 36 9	2 11 9

COurse No 7 = 10 miles—1st Prize won by Pixie. Wind N W by W Strength Fresh —Time-limit 7 p.m.

The following Races will sail to-day :—

LADIE'S A CLASS HANDICAP—Start time in hand.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M. S.	Entered by	Start at H. M.
Sapphire.....	..	Mr R H H Hopkins and Capt Muter	5 5
Turquoise ..	..	Mr F J Preston	5 2
Melody ..	..	Mr J B K Macbeth	5 0

Course No Special = 5·8 miles. Time-limit—7. p.m.

LADIE'S B CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 4-45 p. m.

Name of Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by
Pixie	2 0	Aspinwall.
Sayonara	1 0	Capt A Erickson and A K Whitell.
Yellow Peril ..	Scr	Capt Lewellin.
Trixie	2 0	Mr C D V Barbeyer.
Manikin	5 0	Officers R A

Course No Special = 5-3 miles.

LADIE'S C CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 4-30 p. m.

Name of Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by
Coralie	6 0	Mr E Y Watson.
Tomtit	Scr	Mr J S W Milne and C A Wordsworth.
Midget	6 0	Officers R A.

Course No Special.

FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

Sherwood Foresters vs. 2nd Cheshires.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 26.

The final in the South Indian Athletic Association Football Tournament was played here yesterday. The Sherwood Foresters from Bangalore beat the Local Regiment of the 2nd Cheshires by one goal to nil after an exciting game. Colonel Formby presented the Cup to the winning team.

BAREILLY RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BAREILLY, FEBRUARY 25.

Each season the racing here improves on its immediate preceding meeting. The entries for the present meeting have been very flattering, and an excellent card was provided. Taken on the whole, the racing of the big fields in some of the events more than compensated for the disappointing numbers in other events. There was a good muster, on the course including many visitors. The Polo tournament promises to be very good again this year. The Carabineers, the 12th and 17th Lancers are among other teams that have come in for it. Captain Teed is responsible for the methodical working of all details.

PONY HURDLES.

Sripalsingh's Elsie 10st 13lbs .....Mr Charrington 1
Mr Connop's K C 10st 13lbs .....Mr Bryant 2
Mr Webster's Flight 11st 12lbs ..Captain Heseltine 3

Also ran :—Dainty Lady 11st 8lbs, carried 11 st 12lbs, Invest 11st 2lbs, Dolly 11st 7lbs.

Betting :—Evens on Elsie, 6 to 4 against Flight 5 to 1 the others.

The Race :—Elsie attended by K C and Flight led from the start and keeping in front all through won easily by one and a half lengths. Neck between second and third. Time—2min 20secs.

HORSE HURDLES.

Mr Bryant's Reinforcement 11st 10lbs.....Owner 1
Mr Reynard's Vieward 12st 2lbs...Captain Heseltine 2
Mr Collett's Fifeshire 11st 10lbs.....Mr. Bromilow 3

Also ran :—Tehri 11st 10lbs, Bowerie 11st 13lbs, Ragtime 11st 10lbs, Simple Simon 11st 12lbs, Goodwin 11st 10lbs.

Betting :—2 to 1 on Reinforcement, 6 to 4 against Vieward, 6 to 1 Goodwin, 10 to 1 the others.

The Race :—After they got over the first hurdle Reinforcement and Vieward drew away from the rest and Reinforcement won by half a length. Six lengths between next two.

ALL COMERS POLO SCURRY.

Captain Davis' Mawreen 12st ..... Owner 1
Captain Teed's Skylark 12st ..... Owner 2

Betting :—4 to 1 on Maureen, 2 to 1 Skylark.

The Race :—Maureen won by eight lengths. Time.—28 2/5secs.

SOLDIERS PLATE.

Captain Davis' Bustle 8st 12lbs (carried 9st 3lbs) Owner 1
Mr McCall Railstones' Munir 9st 12lbs..... Owner 2
Mr Evans' Blackrock 10st 2lbs..... Mr Day 3

Betting :—2 to 1 on Blackrock, 3 the others. Blackrock refused to start with the others.

Bustle held Munir safe and won by four lengths.

DESERT PLATE.

Mr Fail's Chance 10st 5lbs ..... Owner 1
Captain Winter's Whirlwind 10st 2lbs ... Mr McCall 2
Mr Henry's The Ranger 12st 11lb..... Mr Bryant 3

Also ran :—Sweet William 9st 13lbs.

Betting :—6 to 4 on Whirlwind, 6 to 4 against Chance, 5 to 1 Sweet William, 8 to 1 The Ranger.

Chance led the whole way and despite the efforts of Whirlwind and The Ranger he won by one and a half lengths; neck a separated second and third. Time—1min. 32 secs.

NOVICE PLATE.

Mr Barton's Rubicon, 10st 11lbs .....Owner 1
Mr Young's Lala 11st.....Mr Sutherland 2
Major James Golddust 10st 11lbs.....Mr Bryant 3

Also ran :—Leave Refused 8st 12lbs, Japan 9st 7lbs, (carried 9st 9lbs,) Blarneystone 11st.

Betting :—Evens Leave Refused, 2 to 1 against Golddust 4 to 1 Blarneystone, eights, the others.

They kept well together till from the distance Rubicon drew to the front and won by a length. Half a length between second and third. Time.—58 secs.

BUDAON PLATE.

Mr Butler's The Butler 8st 7lbs..... .....Kadir 1
Mr Locke's Quick Remedy 10st 8lbs...Mr Charrington 2
Mr Fail's Glenlea 9st 13lbs..... .....Owner 3

Also ran :—Nigam 11st 12lbs; Silver 23st 12lbs; Wild Rose 10st 6lbs; Small Scotch 11st; Mignon 11st 1lb; Esslemont 9st 5lbs (left at the post).

Betting :—Evens The Butler, 2 to 1 against Nigam, 3 to 1 Quick Remedy, 4 to 1 Glenlea, eight the others.

Glenlea assumed a slight lead from the start and after a furlong Nigam headed Glenlea. Then from the distance The Butler and Quick Remedy challenged the leaders Nigam soon after fell back and after a good race The Butler won by a short head. Half length between second and third. Time.—1min. 32 secs.

DELHI POLO TOURNAMENT.

Cup Presented By An Indian Gentleman.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, FEBRUARY 26.

Mr. Radha Mohun, a member of a leading Indian family in Delhi, and a good sportsman, has presented a cup for the Polo Tournament which is being played off this week and for which there are the following entries :—Fifteenth Hussars two teams Eighteenth Lancers, Thirty-fifth Sikhs Royal Welsh Fusiliers and the Delhi Gymkhana.

MINTO FANCY FETE.

Allotment of Funds.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 26.

Her Excellency Lady Minto will preside over the Meetings of the General and Executive Committees of the Minto Fancy Fete at Government House on Tuesday and Wednesday the 5th and 6th of March respectively. A report and Statement of Accounts of the Honorary Secretaries will then be presented

It is hoped that it may also be possible to proceed with the allotment of the funds available from the Fete. In view of this, it has been decided to close the accounts of the Fete next Thursday, February 28th, by which date it is requested by the Honorary Secretaries that any bills still outstanding may be sent in for adjustment.

ALL-INDIA HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

Opening Play at Allahabad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 25.

The All-India Hockey Tourrament opened at Allahabad on Monday. There was a record entry of twenty-three teams but the first Brahmins and combined team of the 14th and 15th Sikhs scratched. Six matches were played on Monday with the following results :—The Naini Tal Volunteers (holders of cup) beat the 85th King's Shropshire Light Infantry by four goals to love; the 2nd Royal Scots beat the 1st South Lancashires by three goals to one; the 2nd South Staffords beat the 1st Royal Sussex by the goals to two; The Allahabad Gymkhana beat the Allahabad Volunteer Rifles by three goals to love; the 68th Durham Light Infantry beat the 2nd Rifle Brigade by five goals to love; the 2nd North Staffords beat the 43rd Oxford Light Infantry by four goals to love.

BANGALORE HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, FEBRUARY 26.

Play was continued this evening when the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers met and defeated the Kolar Gold Field Volunteers by three goals to love. It was an excellent game throughout and was watched with interest by many spectators. The Bangalore Volunteers are far the best team in the tournament, but yesterday the Kolar eleven made an excellent game of it.

The Semi-Finals commence on Wednesday when the Royal Engineers meet the Bangalore Gymkhana and the Bangalore Volunteers play the 14th Hussars on Friday and the final on Saturday.

APPLICATION FOR THE STAY OF PROCEEDINGS.

In the High Court, Their Lordships the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, disposed of an application presented to them by one Girdanlal H. Desai (a High Court Vakil) for an order to stay proceedings in the Mamlatdar Cutchery. Mr. Ratanlal appeared for the applicant. The applicant states on solemn affirmation and prays for a stay of the proceedings in the court of the Mamlatdar, Broach, in connection with a suit for possession of some landed property. The order of the Mamlatdar directs that certain constructions (corrugated Iron sheds) put up by the applicant on his land be removed. If this order takes effect, the applicant will suffer a great loss in that a partition of the property will have to be brought, and this will put him to great loss. At the same time if the constructions complained of are allowed to stand, there is no likelihood of any damage ensuing. The applicant, therefore, prays that the order of the Mamlatdar be stayed till the time his application is decided.

After hearing the applicant's Vakil, Their Lordships found that there was no sufficient evidence to order the stay of proceedings in the Mamlatdar's court. The application was therefore dismissed.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th February on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	400	500	....	900
Or per mile of Railway	23	29	....	52
For previous 5 weeks of half-year.	1,780	2,200	....	3,980
Total for 6 weeks ..	2,180	2,700	.....	4,880
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	401	459	3	863
Per mile of Ry. do.	23	27	....	50
Total to corresponding date do. ..	3,317	1,496	49	4,862

Increase for the week..... Rs. 37
" to date..... " 8

SHIPPING INTELLIGE

THE steamer Gird, 750 tons, Captain A M sen, will sail to-day for Singapore with a gene

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Firooze 2 Captain A B Watson, arrived in ha the 25th instant from Jeddah with 867 pilgr

THE steamer Baron Cawdor, 2,764 tons, C Goudey arrived in harbour on the 26th ins Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE Wilson Line steamer Castello, 2,338 t tain F W Leighton, will sail to-day for Karachi with a general cargo.

THE Shah S N Co's steamer Shah Noor, 2, Captain D Evans, sailed yesterday for Jeds general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Vadala, 2,164 t tain F W Packham, will sail to day for Ran with a general cargo.

THE steamer Zaida, 2,905 tons, Captain A sailed yesterday for Genoa, with a general c Mr D J McGowan, as a passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bulimba, 1, Captain H Bamber, arrived in harbour yester the Persian Gulf via Karachi and coast port general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIA MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hermes.....Capt D R L Nicholson .....
H M S Persens ..... Capt H Christian .....

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Northbrook ...Lt A E Harold .....
R I M S Elphinstone ...Lt G H Finnis .....
Three Torpedo Boats .....
H M S Sphinx.....Comdr Bowman .....
H M S Lapwing .....Comdr Barker .....

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Feb.

Akbar	1440	Baldwin	H
Arcadia	3514	Valentine	China
Bedouin	23 3	Sandow	
Baron Cawdor	2764	Goudey	
Bulimba	16 7	Bamber	
Dumbarton	2240	Bertie	
Froozi	2005	Watson	B
Hindustan	2 9	Haig	
Kt Templar	4601	Bellitt	
Kola	570	Moxon	M Mack
Metis	2167	Brown	
Monsoori	1735	Hannah	B
Santhia	3353	Phillips	M Mack
Shanjehan	2566	Davison	Sha
Sirsa	1675	Williams	M Mack
Waroonga	1802	Chappell	
Xama	429	Lloyd	

VESSELS IN DOCK—Feb 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date
A	Mohammadi	1 of	Dexter		B
B	Clan Farquhar	3767	Darley	Antwerp	2-3 F
C&R	Totomi Maru	2464	Kelsh	Kobe	2-3 N
D&E	City of Lucknow	2570	Miller	Marseilles	27-2 I
F	Spyros Vallonos	2993	Gopeldes	Mrles	2-3 T Mo
G	Clan Ogilvy	1683	Jones	N F	F
H	Nerbudda	1960	Dewing	Zhar	28-2
K	Castello	2339	Leighton	Hull	27-2 F
M	Oriental	3190	Lewellin	Accu	2-3 P
N	Strathmore	2275	King	Ayronth	2-3 W
O	Woodbridge	2331	William	Newport	N F
P	Sir John Jackson	2766	Harkness	Hull	4-3 W
Q	Islami	1605	Newby	Jedda	27-2 B

H. W. P. D.

Kaveri	553	Mohamed	B'nagar	26-2
Sabarmati	534	Mohamed	K'chi	26-2

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Shah Najam	2761	Davison	Jedda 28-2 Shal
2	Oceania	4315	Haig	L'pool 27- W &
3	Black Prince	2469	Thomas	L'pool 1-3 T Mer
5	Langdale	2575	Gray	Hamburg 7 3 W &
7	Koerber	3163	Foresti	Trieste 42 A
9	China		Damianovich	Trieste 25-3 A
10&11	Delta	4969	Daniel	Shanghai 5-3
13	Arabia	4167	Leigh	London 2-3
16	Umgumbi	2144	Mitchell	R

M W D D

Gerd	751	Andreasen	Bankok F F G

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Firoozi s	Watson	Jedah, Feb 12
26	Baron Cawdor	Goudey	Calcutta, Feb
	Bulimba s	Bamber	Burbire, Feb 1
	Plassy (Tpt)	Summers	Southampton,

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Wensleydale s	Sharp	Hull, &c
	Dandolo s	Giacopello	Calcutta, &c
	Castello s	Leighton	Hull via Karach
	Zaida s	Rait	Genoa

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yester
Steamer Gird, Andreassen, for Singapore
" Vadala, Packham, for Rangoon, &c
" Castello, Leighton, for Hull, &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Waroonga, for Persian Gulfs
" Firoozi, for Jedah

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta 12th February 1907.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances by the Secretary of Council Bills :—

Amount to be remitted during 1906-7 .....
Remitted from 1st April 1906 to 8th Feb.
1907 By Council Bills.....
By Gold.....
Amount remitted in excess over Budgetestimate

BOMBAY ANTHROLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE 21st Annual General Meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, yesterday, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I. C. S., President, occupied the chair.

The following gentlemen were duly elected new members of the Society :—Mr. A. E. L. Emanuel, M.A., I.C.S., 1st Assistant Collector, Satara ! Mr. R. C. Brown, I. C. S., Collector, Punch Mahals; Mr. G. A. Gammie, Economic Batanist; Poona; Mr. Jameshedji Bejonji Vachha, B. A., Assist. Deputy Collector ; Belgaum. Mr. K. B. Moghe, Assist Commissioner, Belgaum, Mr. F. G. Hutchinson, Assist. Colector Salt Revenue, Kolaba.

The following presents were announced and thanks voted to the donors :— From Poona—Monographs of the Ethnological Survey of Bombay, Nos. 34, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41. From Berlin—Zeitschrift fur Ethnologie, Heft VI. From New York—Bulletin of the New York Public Library, Vol. XI, No. 1. From Manila—The Philippine Journal of Science, Vol. 1, supplement V, Vol. II, No. 1. From Tokyo—Journal of the Anthropological Society of Tokyo, Vol. XXII, Nos. 248, 249.

The Honorary Secretary read the 21st Annual Report of the Council of the Society and the Financial statements for the year 1906, which were duly adopted.

Mr. K. R. Cama proposed "that Mr. S. M. Edwardes be re-elected President of the Society for the ensuing year." He was seconded by Mr. S. T. Bhandare and supported by Col. A. S. Jayakar. The proposition was carried unanimously.

The following other office-bearers were then elected :—Vice-Presidents—Mr. James Mac Donald and Mr. K. R. Cama. Members of Council—Col. A. S. Jayakar, I. M. S. (Retired); Col. K. R. Kirtikar, I. M. S. (Retired) ; Mr. Tribhovandas Manguldas Nathubhoy, Mr. Sadanand Trimbuck Bhandare, Mr. Ruttonshaw Kershetji Dadachanji, B. A., L. L. B., and Shums-ul-Ulama Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B. A. Auditors—Mr. K. R. Cama and Khan Bahadur Bomanjee Byramjee Patell.

The President, Mr. S. M. Edwardes in his address said :—Gentlemen,—This is the second occasion upon which I have the honour of addressing you as President of the Bombay Anthropological Society ; and as most of you, who are here to-day, attended the annual general meeting of 1906, it will not be out of place, perhaps, to briefly call your attention to the circumstances of the Society to-day as compared with those of last year. You will remember that in the course of last year's address, I made an appeal to the public, and in particular to officers of the various departments of Government. to aid the work of this society, either by joining it as members or by contributing papers and notes on Ethnology, folk-lore and allied subjects to its journall I am glad to be able to report to you that the appea. was not wholly fruitless. With the able assistance of our Honorary Secretary, our wishes have been widely made known, and as a result five members of the Indian Civil Service, including the Honourable Mr. A. C. Logan, and an officer of another department, have joined our ranks during the past year. We must also congratulate ourselves on obtaining the support of a military officer, stationed at Poona, whose interest in the people of India and in their customs and beliefs, recalls forcibly the spirit of those military officers of old times, who, whether their inclination lay in the direction of history, customs or mythology, may justly be regarded as the pioneers of anthropological research in Western India. Nor must one forget the accession to our ranks of Indian friends. The list of ordinary members now contains the name of Rao Bahadur Rudraganda C. Artal, who has already contributed two excellent papers on the village-goddesses of the Carnatic, and a third, read before us last month on the system of initiation in indigenous schools : while the list of corresponding members has been strengthened by the election of Mr. Subramania Aiyar, Dewan Peshkar and Superintendent of Ethnography in Travancore, and the list of life members by the election of Mr. Framji Muncherji Khan of Colombo. Doubtless, there is much room for further improvement and growth in this respect ; but I think you will agree that the elections above-mentioned offer grounds for satisfaction and for hope that more Europeans and educated Indians will gradually enroll themselves as members of a Society, which offers distinct advantages to those who desire a better acquaintance with the customs, history and beliefs of the people of this country. I may further point out that the number of papers contributed to the journal during the past year has increased. and that on the average one and a half papers have been read and discussed at each of the mouthly meetings. Among them were three prepared by our most faithful contributor, Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra of Bengal, on "The primitive method of computing time', on "the bear in Asiastic and American ritual", and on "arboriculture and horticulture in ancient and mediceval India." Khan Bahadur B. B. Patel and Mr. Jivanji J. Modi have both read instructive notes on suicide-statistics, which may subsequently serve as a basis of comparison in respect of sex, age and occupation with similar statistics from other countries ; while Mr. R. K. Dadachanji has favoured us with two of those semi-historical, semi-philosophical treatises on religious and social practices, which he spares no pains to correctly prepare. Other branches of Anthropology have been represented by notes on the Kolis of Bombay and Bassein, on dagger-marriages, on a case of self-immolation, and on the recondite Persian science of interpreting character from physical peculiarities, while religion and folk-lore are represented by the two exhaustive papers of Rao Bahadur R.C. Artal to which reference has already been made. The Society's financial position is also satisfactory ; for after paying all expenses the Honorary Secretary has been able to carry a further sum of Rs. 300 to capital account, thus bringing the total invested funds to Rs. 25,000. I sincerely trust, gentlemen, that the above facts may be accepted as proof that the winter of our inactivity is past, and that the spring of fresh endeavour is about to appear. For I believe that at this juncture in the history of this country, when the promotion of closer intercourse between the East and the West ranks as one of the burning questions of the day, the wider study of Anthropology and its allied subjects is capable of serving as a very solid link between the educated public of India and Europe, and that a more comprehensive knowledge of popular history, popular superstition, and popular characteristics is inevitably bound to instil into the students of either hemisphere a wider spirit of interest in the inhabitants of the other. Apart from the personal friendships which the common study of anthropological matters may cement, a certain enhanced breadth of vision must in my opinion be vouchsafed to those who find pleasure in comparing the creeds and customs of their own fatherland with those of other countries. For the more one reads of religion and custom, the more certain does it appear that Man is man all the world over, and that the more fortunate races, who, after countless centuries and by reason of a peculiar environment, have attained the highest civilization were initially, and are still in some aspects, strangely homogeneous in thought and action with those whom the educated world still labels ignorant or uncivilized. Let me give you one small instance, exemplifying this statement. We are all more or less familiar with the symbol of the Outstretched Hand which appears so often in red, and sometimes yellow, pigment upon Indian temples and houses. In the Carnatic, where it is variously styled *Abhaya Hasta* (the protecting hand) or *Varada Hasta* (the beneficent hand), it appears on houses which are under the special protection of goddesses like Amba and Bhawani, on the walls of the room in which a maiden's maturity ceremony takes place, on the village bullocks at an annual ceremony to preserve them from rinderpest and other diseases ; and on the tree which a married woman worships at the Vata Savitri festival to ensure for herself a long and happy married life. In Madras, as also in the Konkan, a small hand made out of red coral or some similar substance is hung round the neck of a child. Moving northwards we find it usual at a house warming ceremony in the Deecan and Konkan for the owner to smear his hand with "Kunkuma" and imprint it on the front wall of his new dwelling, as a prophylaetic against ill-luck : the installation of new idols in a temple is a signal for the complete decoration of the outer walls with the symbol : the Kolis and Agris of Bombay and Salsette follow the same practice at the Gauri festival : while among certain castes in Gujarat the clothes of those who escort the bridegroom are covered with this symbol at the time of leaving the bride's house. Turning to Muhammadanism, we find the hand recognised as a "punja", a charm, or symbol of the Saints of Islam, and imprinted on the walls of house during the course of an epidemic while a staff surmounted by an outstretched hand of brass is often carried by mendicant fakirs at the season of the Muharram. This staff is in truth the standard of the Martyr, and its use recalls the solemn mode of attesting documents, said to have been first adopted by the Prophet himself, by imprinting the outstretched hand at the foot thereof. If you desire examples of particular buildings thus marked you have only to visit the Malvan Fort in Ratnagiri where the imprint of an open hand is still preserved as the sign-manual of Sivaji or the old palace at Bikanir where many little carven hands still serve as a memorial of Queens who, as they passed to the funeral pyre of their dead lords, left the impress of their palms in red pigment upon the gateway or the wall. Crooke has remarked the same feature of several old buildings of Rajputana, while on a Buddhist sculpture at Barhut the pedestal of the sacred tree is decorated with the same symbol. But India is not the only country that acknowledges and reveres the Mystic Hand. The Aborigines of Australia place it on their caves and shelters, coloured white to ward off death by incantation, and red to protect against the Evil Eye ; and they even preserve the severed hand of a dead chieftain as a tribal protective charm. It appears upon the Alhambra Palace in Spain, a relic perchance of Moslem sovereignty during the days of the Khalifs: carved out of red coral, it hangs round the necks of the children of Italy ; it was an oft-repeated image upon the "ex-voto" of ancient Carthage and is figured at the present day upon houses in Morocco and Palestine to ward off evil from the dwellers therein. Among the Semitic races it appears to have typified Divine Might. The celebrated pyramid of Borsippa was called "The temple of the right hand" ; one of the names of Babylon was "the city of the celestial hand"; while the hand emerging from a pyramidal base stamped on a Chaldaean cylinder has served as the prototype of our modern Hand of Justice And if we turn to Christian countries and Christian symbolism we again find the Hand emerging from a cloud or encircling a cross used as a simulacrum of Providence in its highest conception. Remark also how the mystic power of the Hand gives rise in succeeding ages to the "Mudras" of Hinduism, the indigitamenta of ancient Rome, the imposition of hands in the Christian scriptures : let us recall the primitive red-hand emblem of the Phoenicians and the "lam derg Erinn" or red-hand of Ireland ; and we shall realize that even in this one small matter of the symbolic Hand there is a link, albeit perhaps a broken one, between the peoples of the East and of the West. Nor is this the sole example which Anthropology in its various branches affords of some community of thought and belief, dating back to a remote and forgotten past. The peasants of the United Kingdom still preserve traces of customs and beliefs which flourish vigorously in the villages of India at the present day. The Sadhu who throws himself with his followers alive into the flames at a remote village in Gujarat is prompted by the same sentiment that lights the Beltane fires of Scotland or the St. John's bonfire of modern Italy ; the British family which adopts the outstretched hand as its crest is unwittingly choosing a symbol ballowed in India by immemorial usage ; and the Witches' Sabbath of Europe, now happily consigned to the limb of oblivion, finds its counterpart in similar Indian ceremonies designed to propitiate and revivify the active principle of Nature. Indeed, gentlemen, in whatever direction Anthropology casts her search-light, whether towards religion, custom, folk-lore or physical characteristics, she discloses points of marked resemblance between peoples who to outward appearance are divided by the widest gulf ; and she has the power to unfold and establish the underlying truth of the old Indian proverb which runs, "I met a hundred men on the road to Delhi, and they were all my brothers." It should be our duty to corroborate by means of our own researches the truth of that maxim, as applied to Western India, and to build up such a volume of interesting and well-attested facts concerning castes, customs, and religious and secular beliefs, as will lighten the burden of research for them that come after us and cause them to remember the name of our Society with gratitude and admiration.

Mr. R. K. Dadachanji moved a vote of thanks to the President, in a few well-chosen words.

The Hony. Secretary, Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi seconded the vote of thanks. In doing so, he said he seconded that vote for three functions on the part of the President. He said the Society's thanks were firstly due for the excellent Presidential Address that he has delivered to-day, and for the great interest that he has therein showed for the welfare the Society. Not only has he shown his interest in the good of the Society but he has tried to create interest in others in the work of the Society. We often hear that East is East and West is West, but in the thought that he has followed in the Address to show that "Man is man all the world over", he has shown us that, if not in anything else, at least in the mystic thought that lies on the other side of the curtain behind all apparent customs, beliefs and even behind superstitions, the East is West and West is East. It is he who moves about with an open eye and not only with an open eye but with an open mind, that sees that fact. Why, even in the matter of superstitions we see many things that are common both to the East and West. Our President comes fron the West and looks towards the East with an open, sympathetic eye, and sees therein a good deal that touches his inquisitive and admiring mind. We know that not only in the Society but in other questions also that sympathetic heart gives vent by means of his pen to many a readable paper.

The second function on the part of the President, for which he deserved their best thanks, was his career as the President of the Society during the past year. He has been an exemplary President. No one in the room was in a better position to say that with authority than the Secretary. They have seen that as your President, he has been always regular in the chair. But there was a good deal of his connection with the Society as its President, that members did not see. The Secretary said that he had found that he was taking a really fatherly interest in the work of the Society. They were fortunate in having many a good President in past years, and Mr. Edwardes has per-eminently been one of those who have shed lustre on the chair first occupied by the founder of the Society, the late Mr. Tyrrell Leith.

The third function on the part of the President, for which their best thanks are due to him, is that of giving many excellent contribution to the columns of our Journal. He has given in his Address a list of the contributors. who read papers before the Society during the year and has given them a word of praise. But there is one gentleman, whose name he has not mentioned and that is the name of himself. In the last year he himself has read before us four excellent papers on (1) Note on a case of marriage to a dagger in the Rutnagiri District. (2) Presidential Address at the 20th Annual General Meeting. (3) Note on the Kolis of Bombay. (4) Note on a case of self-immolation by ten persons at Vasad- Kaira District.

So the best thanks of the Society were due to Mr. Edwardes for all these three functions so well performed in a quite unassuming way.

The vote was carried with acclamation and the proceedings terminated.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 9th February, on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total traffic for the week	Rs. 1,41,000	Rs. 2,60,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 4,05,000
Or per mile of Railway	280	515	8	803
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	6,41,000	12,05,000	18,700	18,64,700
Total for 6 weeks	7,82,000	14,65,000	22,700	22,69,700
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,27,627	2,88,007	9,509	4,25,143
Per mile of Ry. do.	253	571	19	843
Total to corresponding date do.	730,054	16,73,024	20,529	24,23,607

Decrease for the week.. Rs. 20. 43
Decrease to date ..... „ 153.907

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 19th January

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic	Other Receipts	Total for the period
Approximate earnings for week ending 19th Jan 07	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
G I P Ry Section	3,74,250	9 50,685	5 709	1 3,30,644
I M R system ..	1,20,933	1,93 2 0	841	3,15,064
A D C Ry —	21,694	22,355	41	44,090
Total...	5,16,877	11,66,330	6,591	16,89,798
Actuals for corresponding week ending 20th Jan 06—				
G I P R Section...	2,47,733	10 67,912	4 334	13,19,979
I M R system....	80,938	1,43 241	635	2,24,914
A D C Ry ...	7,324	13,573	880	21,783
Total...	3,35,995	12,24 832	5 849	15,66,676
Increase (G I P R...	+1,26,517	— 1,17,227	— 1,375	= 10,685
or I M R...	+ 39,995	— 49,941	+ 206	∓ 90,150
Decrease (A D C Ry	+ 14,370	+ 8,776	— 839	+ 22,307

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OH FOR A PINION TO SOAR!

Che kabkan che bazan ba ham miparand
Miane hawaa kohistane ma.

(Patridge and falcon, the high and low—wing together (to seek God) mid the air of over mountain land).

"Then life is, to wake not sleep
Rise and not rest but press,
"From earth's level where blindly creep
"Things perfected more or less,
"To the heaven's height far and steep."

As the sun sinks slow under the horizon, Faust feels a longing to fly and exclaims, "O, dass kein Flugel mich vom Boden hebt." ("Oh for a pinion from the earth to soar.) And when his poodle growls he orders him to be still, as it ill-accords with the yearning of his soul, remarking that it is customary with people to scoff at what they do not understand, and to snarl at the good and the beautiful beyond their sympathies. Is not this exactly how men love the truth? They believe they do but few desire it. They love welcome truths only. What flatters the vanity and is in harmony with ascertained modes of thought is accepted. Strange truths like ragged relatives are eyed askance and driven away from the door. Not bearing the hallmark of some Royal Society, they are not permitted to thrive like illegitimate children. Those who want to know the truth must practice it. Speculations without practice lead but to doubtful opinions.

THE SECRET DOCTRINE.

At the aspect of the sinuous ways travelled over by human thought a dizziness comes upon us. We have but to glance back at the past to see what religions have been swept away, and what creeds extinct. The march is slow. At first it seems to delight in the sombre crypts of India, the subteranean temples of Egypt, the catacombs of Rome, the subdued light of Cathedrals; preferring obscure spots, the heavy atmosphere of schools, the silence of cleisters, to the light of the sky in the open. At the opening scrutiny, a superficial comparison of beliefs and superstitions inevitably leads one to doubt. But on removing the bright outer veil disguising the great mysteries from the common herd, we discover the sanctuary of the religious idea where a fact of considerable importance confronts us. The aim of the bizarre ceremonies of the cults was to impress the popular imagination. Behind these facings lay their lofty spirit at once scientific and philosophic. Their teaching was double: public for the people, and private for the initiate. By dint of patient studies, and numerous epigraphical discoveries these have been recently reconstructed. They go to prove that all religious teachings of the past are linked together, that a single basic chain runs through them all, and that the doctrine is transmitted from age to age to an uninterrupted series of sages and thinkers. Every great religion of the world like the deity of Janus has two faces, the one apparent, the other hid: the form or letter in the former, the spirit in the latter. Under the material symbol lies concealed a profound sense. Brahminism in India, Hermetism in Egypt, Polytheism in Greece, even Christianity itself at its origin presents this double aspect. To judge them by their exterior is to judge of the moral value of a man from his garments. To know them we have to seek the inmost thought which inspired them, and is their raison d'etre. From the bosom of myths and dogmas the generating principle which gave them life and force must be disengaged. Then we discover the unique and superior doctrine, of which human religions are but imperfect and transitary adaptations, suited to the needs of the time and the environments. The time and the environments are a mighty factor, for into the organism of our experience which is our faith, there is constantly absorbed the subtle influences of our complex natural and social environment. We grow by means of them as the plant grows by feeding on the soil and the sunshine and the dew.

THE STUDY OF THE SOUL.

We have in our time a conception of the universe, an idea of truth, absolutely exterior and material. Modern Science has succeeded in reducing to law the most varied and apparently unconnected facts. She has thus achieved marvellous results. The temple of truth may be said to be silently rising but in detached fragments. There is no connecting wing with wing, column with entablature, for at her rate of working the guiding architectonic principles escape her. Thus the superior principles and first causes will ever remain inaccessible to her. The secondary causes themselves elude her. The invisible domain of our life is more vast than what is embraced by our senses. There reign those causes of which we see the effects only. Antiquity had quite a different way of getting on. The sages of the Orient and of Greece did not set themselves above observing external nature, but it was specially in the study of the soul, of its inmost powers that they discovered the eternal principles. The soul was for them a book wherein were inscribed in mysterious characters all the realities and all the laws. By the concentration of their faculties, by meditation and profound study of their own-selves, they rose up to the causeless cause, the principle whence beings and things evolve. The innate laws of the Great Intelligence explained to them the order and the harmony of nature, as the study of the soul gave them the key to the problems of life. The soul placed between two worlds the visible and the invisible, the material and the spiritual, observing and penetrating both is the supreme instrument of knowledge. According to its degree of advancement and purity, it reflects with more or less intensity the rays of the divine home. Reason and conscience do not only guide our judgments and our acts. They are also the surest means of acquiring and of possessing the truth. "Truth is within ourselves; it takes no rise. "From outward things, whate'er you may believe. "There is an inmost centre in us all "Where truth abides in fulness; and around "Wall upon wall the gross flesh hems it in, "This perfect clear conception—which is truth. "A baffling and perverting carnal mesh "Binds it and makes all error and to know "Rather consists in opening out a way "Whence the imprisoned splendour may escape, "Than in effecting entry for a light "Supposed to be without."

Science believes truth is without and is bent on effecting an entry there.

THE INITIATES.

The entire life of the initiates was consecrated to these researches. No ill-degested inadequate or hurried studies prepared them for the struggles and the duties of life. They were singled out from their earliest years for the career they were to run; then gradually led on to spiritual summits whence they could dominate and judge life. The principles of secret science were imparted to them commensurate with the development of their intelligence and of their moral qualities. Initiation was a complete recast of character an awakening of the dormant faculties of the soul. The adept participated in the great mysteries—that is the revelation of superior laws—only when he was able to stamp out the fire of passions in him, to curb impure desires, set his being soaring towards the Good and the Beautiful. Then alone did he come into possession of certain powers over nature, and communicate with the occult forces of the universe. Nature makes towards humanity and in humanity it finds itself. The harmonies are in the organ if the artist only knows how to elicit them. "Striving to be man the worm "Mounts through all the spires of form." Historical evidence regarding Apollonius of Tyana, Simon Magus, Pythagoras. Budha, Zoroaster, Moses, Christ leaves no doubt on the subject. The adepts know the secret of fluidic and magnetic forces. Nature is much more complex than physical phenomena alone would suggest.

THE CONCEALED SNEER

of the man of science betrays but his rank ignorance of the fact that there are other instruments of research to probe the mysteries of nature than those of the physical sphere. It is the limitation of his methods which condemns him to failure. There is a pathos in his situation. What mighty efforts and misdirected energy turned exclusively, on the minute of physical structure to find the physical equation of man. and all doomed to share the fate of Sissyphus. Mankind has but a narrow mind. And have the generality of scientists of our day a narrow one still? Or why should the number among them capable of seizing *finement* the true analogy of things be quite imperceptible? Science above all must banish every foregone conclusion, and be content to be dragged bound hands and feet wherever facts may lead her. Why are our savants not over familiar with the phenomena of somnambulism and of suggestion? How inexplicable they seem to them and how they flounder in their impotence to reconcile them with preconceived theories! The oriental science of the sanctuaries had explored this domain and possessed the key to it. In her physiological experiences, contemporary science has arrived at the threshold of the occult world known to the ancients, where rigorous laws hold away. Till now she has not made up her mind to dive unreservedly into it; an evil manifestation of her excessive caution, which in its most favourable aspects, protects her from over hasty conclusions. But the day is near when the force of things and the example of the most daring of her sons will constrain her to it. Then will she recognise that there is nothing supernatural, but on the contrary a side of nature unknown, a manifestation of subtle forces, a new aspect of life completing the infenite.

LIFE AN EVOLUTION OF THE SPIRIT.

If from the domain of facts we pass on to that of principles, we are led back to the trunk line where life is an evolution in time and space of the spirit, the only permanent reality. Matter is its inferior expression with its ever changing form. The Being *par excellense*, or rather the Be-ness source of all beings is God, at once triple and one, essence substance and life in which the whole universe is summed up. Hence trinctary Deism which from India and Egypt has passed on travestied into the Christian doctrine. Out of the three elements of being the latter has framed personages. The human soul which is but a particle of the Universal soul is immortal. It progresses and goes up ascending to its source across numerous existences. "Man was made to grow not stop. "What is left for us, save, in growth "Of soul to rise. . . . . "From the gift looking to the giver, "And from the cistern to the river "And from the finite to infinity "And from man's dust to God's divinity!" In its corporal incarnations it constitutes man, whose ternary nature, body, soul and spirit corresponding to sensation, perception and knowledge, becomes a microcosm or miniature world, a reduced image of the Great All. This is why we can in the lowest depth of our being find God again. "Ye who in search of God of God pursue. "Ye need not search for God is you, is you "Why seek a something which was missing ne'er "Save you none is, but you are—where oh where?" Universal life has two phases, involution or descent of spirit into matter by individual creation and evolution or gradual ascension through the chain of existences to Divine Unity. A group of sciences is bound to this philosophy, The science of numbers or sacred mathematics Theogony. Cosmogony, Psychology and Physics. In them the inductive and the experimental methods combine, and check each other in a way to form an imposing whole an edifice of harmonic proportions. This teaching opens perspectives to thought enough to turn the heads of ill-prepared minds, and is meant for the strong. It inspires tolerance for all faiths." So the initiate has "That heart which beats, those eyes which mildly burn. "With love for all men." The teaching of sanctuaries had produced men really prodigious by the elevation of their views and the power of the work they realised, an elite of thinkers and of men of action, whose names figure in every page of history. Thence had gone forth the great reformers and founders of religion the ardent sowers of ideas who have placed sublime truths within the reach of the multitude. It is they who have scattered to the winds, seeds which fertilise minds. It is they who have promulgated the immutable moral law everywhere and always the same. The disciples have not known how to guard the heritage of the masters intact. These truths sparkle like pure diamonds, as trembling raindrops hanging from eaves do in daylight. But drenched in gross and material interpretations they get soiled as the others do no sooner they touch the ground. It is under symbols that the parent idea lies buried and forgotten. Man carries his lust and greed, his moral miseries into the very bosom of the temple. So in every religion earthly errors blend with heavenly blessings.

PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDALEVALA.

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